

Challenger mission unchanged

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP) — West German space officials decided on Monday not to seek a one-day extension of shuttle Challenger's science mission when the American mission control centre reported power would be marginal for such a move. "The decision has been made not to extend the mission, and it will land at its normal time Wednesday at 12:44 p.m. EST (1744 GMT)," mission control in Houston reported. Landing will be at Edwards Air Force Base, California, after a seven-day journey. West Germany, which is paying the National Aeronautics and Space Administration \$64 million to ferry 76 mostly German experiments into orbit, asked for an additional day to gain more knowledge about the effects of weightlessness on metals, biological growth and human physiology.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تيمز يومية مستقلة تأسست عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

U.S. delegation leaves after visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing deputy governors and state representatives of various states of the U.S. left Amman for Cairo on Monday winding up a five-day visit to Jordan during which they held talks with senior officials on means to promote bilateral trade relations. The 10-member delegation was able to get first-hand information about Jordan's role in the Middle East and world affairs during an audience with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Idaho State Lieutenant Governor David Leroy, a Republican, said the delegation, whose visit comes as part of efforts to seek opportunities of mutual trade activities between the U.S. and the Mideast, will engage in an information campaign in the U.S. so that the public gets a "clearer vision" of the countries it visited.

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Tunis meeting to discuss UNRWA

AMMAN (J.T.) — A special committee representing the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Syria and Lebanon is due to meet in Tunis on Nov. 11 to propose solutions designed to prevent any reduction in the services offered to Palestinian refugees by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the Qatari News Agency said Monday. QNA quoted informed sources as saying that the committee, which was set up during the Arab League's recent council meeting, is designed to find a joint Arab stand with regard to the UNRWA's repeated threats to reduce services to the Palestinian refugees living in the occupied Arab territories and in other Arab countries (See related story on page 2).

Naval target hit in Gulf, Iraq says

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said its warplanes hit a large naval target near the Iranian coast in the Gulf on Monday. A military spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency, said the attack was carried out at 12:37 p.m. (0937 GMT) and all aircraft returned safely to base. There was no immediate independent confirmation from Gulf shipping sources of a successful attack.

Syrian delegation to visit Sudan

DAMASCUS (AP) — A high-powered Syrian delegation will visit Sudan on Tuesday, the first in more than five years, to demonstrate support for the new government of General Abdul Rahman Swarredhab, the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said Monday. SANA said the Syrian delegation will be headed by Abdullah Al Ahmar, undersecretary-general of Syria's ruling Socialist Baath Party.

Soviet soldier quits U.S. embassy

WASHINGTON (R) — A Soviet soldier who entered the U.S. embassy in Kabul last Thursday complaining of homesickness has left the building after the Soviet ambassador promised he would not be punished, U.S. officials said on Monday. The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the 19-year-old soldier, named as Aleksandr Sukharnov, left the embassy compound after a second meeting with the Soviet ambassador Monday morning.

Blasts damage Brussels banks

BRUSSELS (R) — Two bomb explosions damaged major Belgian banks in Brussels and Charleroi within hours on Monday and the extreme left-wing fighting Communist Cells (CCC) claimed responsibility for one of the attacks, police said. A security guard was shot and wounded after he surprised two people leaving a booby-trapped van outside the Brussels head office of the Banque Bruxelles Lambert early Monday morning. Eight hours later a bomb exploded outside the Societe Generale de Banque office in Charleroi, slightly injuring one person.

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King: Jordan, PLO have clear picture of where we stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has said that his recent talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) leadership have resulted in arriving at a clear picture of the both sides' commitment towards a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem.

In an interview published in the latest issue of Time magazine, the King said Jordan and the PLO are proceeding on the foundations of the Feb. 11 accord and "we will be in touch to ensure that our joint efforts are directed towards... a just and durable peace in the area."

The King described his talks last week with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat as "frank and constructive" and said, "I am quite satisfied with the results."

Mr. Arafat has realised that "in order to achieve progress towards an adequate solution to the Middle East problem, there were some areas where there had to be movement on the Palestinian side

in order to fully partake in what is rightfully theirs..." the King said. He said he has given Mr. Arafat the "opportunity to consult with his colleagues to consider their assessments and positions" on the political options for Mideast peace. "There is no specific period of time (given to the PLO chairman)," the King said, "but it is obvious that time is not with us and it is not a luxury we can afford indefinitely and we expect an answer in the near future."

Following are Time magazine's questions and the King's answers: QUESTION: What are the results of the reassessment based on your meeting with Yasser Arafat?

ANSWER: I believe that both the

Jordanian and Palestinian sides have a clearer picture of where we stand at the moment. It made it possible for both sides to have the opportunity to review what has happened at the political level and in other spheres, to see what the opportunities are and to see whether or not we are proceeding in the right direction. I am quite satisfied with the results. It was a very frank, constructive exchange. We are proceeding on the foundations that were laid in the February accord. I hope in the future we will continue to be in touch to ensure that our joint efforts are directed towards the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area. Specifically what was discussed during your meeting with Chairman Arafat?

A: We have agreed that we will keep in touch and hopefully we will have a close working relationship. We addressed three areas in our talks. One was the need to have a clear view of where our political actions are leading, to organise our partnership so as to

(Continued on page 3)

Bombs explode in Ashkelon and Haifa

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Two more bomb blasts in Israel on Monday brought to four the number of explosions in the last 24 hours, police said without reporting casualties.

One bomb exploded early Monday morning near Ashkelon, north of the occupied Gaza Strip. Another exploded hours later in a park in the northern port city of Haifa. Police detained dozens of Arab suspects after this blast.

On Sunday two small bombs

exploded in Jerusalem and the central town of Afula.

No casualties were reported in either blast, police said, adding that the bombs were assumed to have been planted out by resistance activists.

Police urged Israelis to report any suspicious objects to authorities.

At least 17 bombs have gone off in major urban centres in the past two months.

Syria asks Lebanese to end squabble over accord

BEIRUT (AP) — Syria was reported on Monday to have given Lebanese politicians one week to approve a draft accord negotiated by Lebanon's militia chieftains to end a 10-year-old civil war.

The Beirut newspaper As Safir, close to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's government, said the deadline was set for next Sunday when the pact will likely be signed.

Syrian leaders, impatient to wrap up the treaty aimed at pacifying Lebanon, delivered the ultimatum on Sunday after Lebanese factions not involved in the negotiations voiced some reservations.

The pact was negotiated by senior officials of Lebanon's three strongest militias, the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces," the Druze-led Progressive Socialist Party and the Shiite Muslim Amal.

There was speculation at the weekend that the treaty was to have been signed in Damascus Sunday. But differences between

the Lebanese factions was believed to have delayed the signing. The Syrian ultimatum came after a weekend of intense political activity in Damascus that included lengthy talks between Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam, the accord's architect, and leaders of Lebanon's economically powerful Sunni Muslims.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who headed the Sunni delegation summoned to Damascus, said Sunday evening there were no disagreements over the draft accord.

But he said he and former premiers Salim Al Hoss and Rashid Al Solh made "observations... intended to avert pitfalls" in the future.

"I expect things to be ready very soon," Mr. Karami told reporters. Damascus Radio on Monday called on rival Lebanese factions to stop arguing and sign the accord.

(Continued on page 3)

GCC summit focuses on means to end Gulf war

MUSCAT (Agencies) — Leaders of six Gulf Arab states, continuing talks in the Omani capital, are seeking ways to end the five-year-old war between Iran and Iraq, the summit spokesman said on Monday.

Abdul Aziz Al Rowass, Oman's information minister, told journalists the war had topped the agenda of Monday's session, which focused on "inter-Gulf relations in a way to put an end to the war."

The minister, who refused to answer questions, said the leaders' talks also covered efforts to sort out disagreements among Arab states. The closed-door summit, which began Tuesday night, is expected to finish on Wednesday. "There is optimism that an end can be found to Arab differences," Mr. Rowass said, without elaborating.

Oman opened the summit Sunday night with a call to Iran and Iraq to show flexibility in negotiating peace.

He also said the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states were keen to improve coordination among their military and domestic security forces.

The Gulf leaders, who include heads of state of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia, are expected to discuss proposals for strengthening mutual defence and for coping with the decline in oil prices which have driven the petroleum-based economies of the Gulf into recession.

UAE Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba, whose controversial statements over the past few days have reflected concern OPEC states may face a price collapse because of over-production, is in his country's delegation here.

SNSP claims suicide blast in Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — At least one pro-Israeli militant was killed and a woman injured on Monday when a suicide car bomber attacked a "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) checkpoint in South Lebanon, security sources told Reuters.

A statement issued in Beirut identified the bomber as a 24-year-old Syrian named Ammar Al Aasar.

The sources said the bomber was also killed when he rammed a Volvo car into the SLA checkpoint at the entrance of Amoun village, seven kilometres north of the Israeli border.

The Syrian Nationalist Social Party (SNSP) claimed responsibility in a statement to an international news agency in Beirut, with a photograph of Mr. Aasar and a copy of his will.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military sources said a would-be suicide car bomber was killed when his vehicle exploded after SLA militiamen fired on him for ignoring orders to stop.

They said the car was laden with 200 kilograms of explosives, but did not mention other casualties.

In his will, Mr. Aasar, from the Syrian coastal town of Banias, said Israel "is like cancer which should be uprooted before it destroys the body of the entire nation."

The statement said Mr. Aasar stormed "an Israeli enemy patrol followed by enemy intelligence vehicles with a Volvo car charged with 300 kgs of highly explosive TNT."

According to the statement, the patrol consisted of a tank, a tracked vehicle and four military jeeps.

The security sources said three Israeli armoured personnel carriers combed the area after the attack. Amoun is near the Beaufort Castle where Israeli soldiers are still deployed.

A young woman on a donkey laden with explosives was shot and wounded on Sunday as she rode towards an SLA barracks near the southern town of Jezzine. The woman was believed to be an SNSP member but the party has not claimed responsibility. The SNSP is part of the Lebanese National Resistance Front fighting to push the Israelis and their mainly Christian SLA ally out of the last stronghold on Lebanese soil.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is sworn in as Regent on Monday before His Majesty King Hussein left for Luxembourg on a three-day visit (Petra photo)

Shultz and Shevardnadze begin pre-summit talks in Moscow

MOSCOW (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Monday at the start of a Moscow visit to complete the groundwork for a superpower summit in Geneva on Nov. 19-20.

Mr. Shultz was met by Mr. Shevardnadze at the airport and they went straight into talks at a 19th century mansion in central Moscow. The U.S. secretary of state is due to meet Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Tuesday.

National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and arms adviser Paul Nitze attended Monday's talks.

Mr. Shultz, holding his fifth meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze on the summit, said at the airport the previous sessions had been candid and productive "and I expect our meetings in Moscow will be that way as well."

Mr. Shevardnadze, asked by reporters what he expected from the talks, replied: "Don't run ahead of events."

The secretary of state is carrying out instructions from Mr. Reagan to prepare for discussion in Geneva of a wide range of issues affecting U.S.-Soviet relations. The Kremlin says that arms control is by far the most crucial topic.

While Moscow says progress on arms control is crucial to the success or failure of the meeting, the Americans have said only that they hope the summit will produce a political impulse for negotiations on weapons at separate Geneva talks.

U.S. officials said Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze would summarise their current views on

arms.

In a flurry of pre-summit manoeuvring, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union have made proposals over the past month that could halve their offensive nuclear arsenals.

Washington has accepted elements of the Soviet plan, but found fault with the formula concerning which systems to cut. Late last week, Soviet commentators described the American proposal as "old goods in a new wrapping."

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(Continued on page 2)

King, Queen arrive in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG (Agencies) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived in Luxembourg on Monday for a three-day state visit.

The King and Queen were met by Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine-Charlotte. Prime Minister Jacques Santer and Foreign Minister Jacques Poos.

During his visit the King will hold talks with Mr. Poos and will meet representatives of European Community (EC) institutions based in the Grand Duchy. Luxembourg is the current chairman of the EC.

The King will also address Luxembourg's Lower House of Parliament.

The King and Queen were seen off upon departure from Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayez, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Iba Zaid, cabinet members, Public Security Department Director-General Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and senior officials.

Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent before the King's departure.

Accompanying the King are Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassem and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

Craxi defends handling of ship hijack in parliament

ROME (Agencies) — Premier Bettino Craxi, in a hard-hitting defence of Italy's Middle East policy, on Monday asked parliament for a vote of confidence to renew his coalition that fell apart over the Achille Lauro hijacking.

The Socialist leader also referred to differences between Italy and the United States over the hijacking and said that what occurred at a NATO base in Sicily "must never be repeated."

Mr. Craxi dedicated more than 40 pages of his 48-page speech to Italy's foreign policy, concentrating on the Middle East and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

He recalled that Italian officials had travelled throughout the Middle East seeking to aid the peace process, and that Italy has always tried to be even-handed.

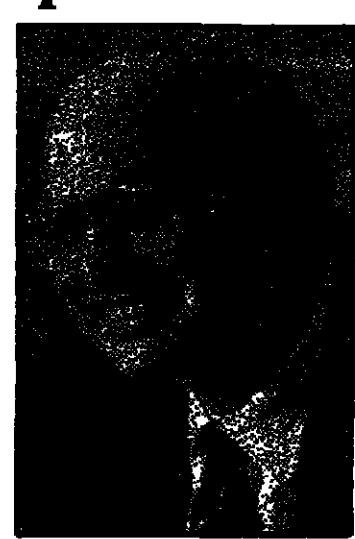
However, he repeated that the PLO could be part of the process "only if it will follow without reservation the road of peaceful negotiations."

Mr. Craxi also repeated his condemnation of the Israeli air raid against PLO headquarters in Tunisia as "an act of aggression against a sovereign state."

During the 75-minute address to the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Craxi also defended his handling of the Achille Lauro hijacking.

"The result obtained... shows that the conduct followed by the government in such anguishing moments, in that dramatic situation, was appropriate and just," Mr. Craxi said in the nationally televised address.

Both houses of parliament are expected to vote confidence later



Bettino Craxi

This week in the five-party coalition, which fell apart when the Republican Party withdrew its support over the handling of the Achille Lauro affair.

The coalition has since patched up its differences and Mr. Craxi told the Chamber of Deputies all five parties now agreed the government had acted "correctly and efficiently" and helped to secure the release of the liner's passengers and crew.

Mr. Craxi also touched on the U.S. action in capturing the suspected hijackers. U.S. warplanes hijacked and forced an Egyptian jet carrying the four men and a PLO official, Mohammad Abbas (Abu Abbas), to land at the Sigonella airbase in Sicily, and U.S. soldiers had a tense standoff with Italian officials for control of the suspects.

Arafat arrives in Cairo for talks with Mubarak

CAIRO (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived here Monday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak which could be crucial to efforts to revive the Middle East peace process, officials said.

Mr. Arafat flew in from the United Arab Emirates after completing a tour of Gulf states aimed at gathering support for an Arab summit.

His talks here will focus on the peace process and a mending of fences with Mr. Mubarak, who was angered by statements from some senior PLO officials critical of the way Egypt handled last month's Achille Lauro hijack crisis, diplomats said.

Mr. Mubarak, who will see Mr. Arafat on Tuesday, received Egyptian and Tunisian envoys on Monday for talks on the PLO's role in future Middle East peace negotiations.

Mr. Mubarak met Algeria's Abdul Kader Belkacem and Habib Chaiti of Tunisia in another flurry of contacts with Arab governments ahead of this month's summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Two superpower leaders are expected to discuss the Middle East situation during their two-day meeting in Geneva.

Mr. Mubarak had talks over the weekend with Iraqi and Jordanian officials and Western diplomats said Arab leaders wanted to present the Geneva summit with proposals that could help them agree on a joint approach to Middle East peace.

Egyptian presidential adviser Osama Al Baz told reporters after Monday's meetings that the talks dealt with how to get peace talks going, efforts to end the five-year-old Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and resolution of differences between various Arab states.

He said Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Arafat would discuss new alternatives for restarting peace talks with the participation of the PLO.

Developments connected with the Achille Lauro hijack last month necessitated a "new outlook and a new assessment of the situation... we are now half-way in our search for new ideas (on peace talks)," Dr. Baz said.

This did not mean there was an alternative to the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO, he added.

Egypt, like Jordan, insists there can be no substitute for the PLO in any future talks, he said.

"All our moves now are intended to consolidate the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement," Dr. Baz said.

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Mubarak-Zia talks stress Muslim unity

CAIRO (R) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul Haq, forging closer ties with Egypt, had a final round of talks with President Hosni Mubarak Monday in which both leaders stressed a need for Muslim unity, officials said.

"The contemporary divisions in the world of Islam and the needless wars amongst the Muslims are a matter of profound concern," Gen. Zia said in a speech at Al Azhar University, where he received an honorary doctorate. "We are not able to end the war between Iran and Iraq. We are not in a position to help our fellow Muslims in Afghanistan who are suffering untold miseries under foreign domination. The Palestinians continue to be denied their inalienable right to self-determination," he said.

Gen. Zia urged the Muslim World to bury past disputes and use its resources to attain economic self-sufficiency.

After three days in Egypt, the president will visit Saudi Arabia and Jatar before returning to Pakistan, where opposition leader Benazir Bhutto has challenged him to an election showdown (See page 3).

Gen. Zia's talks with Mr. Mubarak, described by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan as a milestone in relations between the two countries, focused mainly on the Middle East and included discussion on Lebanon, Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war.

Both leaders backed the idea of an international Middle East peace conference and said the

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) must be included in future peace moves.

Gen. Zia, speaking to Egyptian newspaper editors Sunday, urged Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab lands to enable Palestinians to establish an independent state.

"This, in my belief, could only be achieved through unity among Muslims or at least unity among Arabs," the editors quoted him as saying.

Officials in Islamabad have said Pakistan wants to forge closer links with other Islamic nations. In banquet speeches Sunday night both Gen. Zia and Mr. Mubarak voiced support for an international peace conference on the Middle East and called for unity among Arab and Muslim states.

They said there was a need for Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) participation in future peace moves.

Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Mubtashir said the two sides also reviewed the five-year-old Gulf war and ways to end it.

Mr. Yaqub Khan said Egypt and Pakistan had agreed to form a joint commission to promote economic, political and cultural relations.

Mr. Lutfi said the committee would explore ways to boost bilateral trade, currently running at a

modest \$3 million a year.

Meanwhile in New Delhi officials were tight-lipped Monday over a possible meeting between the leaders of India and Pakistan when they visit Oman at the same time later this month.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi would visit Oman from Nov. 17-19 for celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of Sultan Jaqub Ibn Sa'id's rule.

Gen. Zia was also expected to attend the celebrations in Oman, officials in Islamabad said.

They said that details of Gen. Zia's programme in Oman were not complete and an Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman declined comment on whether the two leaders would meet for talks on relations between their countries, including nuclear policy.

Mr. Gandhi and Gen. Zia met two weeks ago at the United Nations. Mr. Gandhi said then that India was concerned about Pakistan's nuclear programme, but Gen. Zia assured him that Pakistan was not planning to build a nuclear bomb.

The nuclear issue has been a major irritant in links between New Delhi and Islamabad. Both countries say their nuclear programmes are peaceful but have accused each other of planning to develop nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gandhi told reporters on Friday India was not planning to obtain nuclear weapons but, because of Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme, it had not closed its option to do so.



Former UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck (left) speaking to the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in New York (UNRWA photo)

Poll shows 41 per cent of Israeli believe Jordan wants peace

TEL AVIV (AP) — A poll published Monday showed that 41.5 per cent of Israelis believe that Jordan wants peace with Israel. The survey conducted for the daily Haaretz by the P.O.R.I. Public Opinion Agency indicated that 33 per cent did not think Jordan sincerely wants a peace settlement, while 12.8 per cent of those surveyed said the Kingdom may desire peace but is constrained by other Arab countries.

The other 12.7 per cent said they did not know.

The poll was conducted after Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Oct. 29 address to parliament calling on Jordan to negotiate directly with Israel.

Haaretz said the results of the poll reflected party affiliations. Among supporters of the nationalist Likud Bloc, which has expressed reservations about peace talks with Jordan, only 24.7 per cent of those surveyed said they thought Amman wanted peace. Among voters of Peres' Labour Party, 52.8 per cent said Jordan wanted peace.

The 1,200 Israelis surveyed were equally divided over whether they support giving in to Jordan's desire to hold the talks within the framework of an international peace conference.

The survey showed 41.3 per cent said an international conference was acceptable, while 42.8 per cent said it was not.

The other 15.9 per cent held other views or said they did not know, Haaretz reported. The poll had a 3 per cent margin of error.

Japanese embassy officials freed in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Two Lebanese Christian employees of the Japanese embassy in Beirut kidnapped last week have been released in a hostage exchange between Shi'ite Muslim and Christian militias, militia sources have said.

They said the two employees, Edmond and Maurice Ghattas, were among 10 hostages exchanged by the Shi'ite Amal Movement and the Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia.

The two men were seized on

UNRWA needs \$157m to maintain relief services

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) needs an increase in cash contributions next year to maintain its services to Palestine refugees, the agency said Monday.

"UNRWA will need \$157 million in cash to finance education, health and relief services," a report issued in Beirut said.

UNRWA provides educational, health and food relief services to some 1,330,000 Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It said funding UNRWA's programmes would in the future require an increase in regular cash contributions of about \$20 million a year above the \$137 million in 1985.

Contributions in 1985 were the lowest in more than four years, it added, saying the agency had failed to meet capital construction needs of \$7 million.

According to the report, continuing cash support of about \$8 million is expected from current donors for funding on-going projects.

It said budget cuts in 1985 have not directly affected services to refugees "but they did have an impact on UNRWA's ability to maintain its programmes."

Emergency aid for refugees in Tripoli and financial prospects for 1986 were absorbing the attention of UNRWA's Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck on the eve of his retirement after six and a half years as head of the agency.

Despite the problems he has faced and the new problems confronting him, Mr. Rydbeck said "I shall miss UNRWA."

During his tenure with the agency, Mr. Rydbeck has seen UNRWA through the most serious financial crisis in its 35-year

history and one of the most dramatic and critical relief operations ever seen in the Middle East.

He has also seen UNRWA's functions return again and again from providing emergency relief to the more peaceful functions of educating children, giving health care to pregnant women and babies and helping maintain normal life in refugee communities.

But as he was about to leave UNRWA, Mr. Rydbeck was again preoccupied with a relief operation in Lebanon. This time UNRWA was getting help to thousands of refugees who fled from Tripoli during fierce fighting in late September and early October and to those who were trapped in the city during the battles. Another preoccupation was the agency's finances. One of his last acts as Commissioner-General was to appeal again to governments for contributions to keep UNRWA going.

Mr. Rydbeck has proposed that "governments who believe that their interests are served by the continuation of the agency's services, while a political solution to the Palestine problem is still being sought, meet to discuss a rational approach to the agency's future."

Mr. Rydbeck hopes that such a meeting will take place in early 1986. The idea was endorsed by a recent meeting of UNRWA's 10-nation Advisory Commission. "UNRWA is an inexpensive investment in peace-keeping," says Mr. Rydbeck.

"If governments choose not to support the agency in performing those services which they have mandated in repeated General Assembly resolutions, there is no magic way out," said Mr. Rydbeck in his annual report for 1985. "Major programme cuts will have to be made and staff will have to be reduced accordingly."

Sudan reports siege of southern town lifted

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese government forces have relieved the southern town of Bor from a three-month siege by rebel troops, the government reported Monday.

Bor, on the Nile 250 kilometres north of the Ugandan border, had been under siege since August by troops of John Garang's rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

The Sudan News Agency (SUNA) quoted Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Tawfiq Khalil as saying government troops succeeded in breaking the blockade recently. No further details were released.

SUNA said Bor was in bad need of supplies and the inhabitants had welcomed government troops. Bor is the birthplace of Col. Garang, whose SPLA has waged a guerrilla war against the government for control of south Sudan for more than two years.

Meanwhile in Khartoum a controversy flared Sunday over charges that a former Sudanese vice-president accused of treason had been allowed out of jail but the reports of his release were false, prison officials said.

Prosecutors at a state security tribunal have asked for information about rumours that ex-Vice President Omar al Tayeb had left Khartoum's Kober Prison for a short period in unexplained circumstances.

Mr. Tayeb is chief defendant in a trial of five officials of ousted President Jaafar Numeiri on charges of high treason stemming from the airlift last year of thousands of Ethiopian Jews, known as Falashas, from Ethiopia to Israel through Sudan.

The Communist Party newspaper Al Maydan splashed a prosecution demand for information

and suggested that Tayeb was getting "special treatment" while in jail.

Prosecutor Al Sadig Al Shami told the court Sunday that the former vice-president had left Kober without its knowledge, but prison officials had stated he did so under guard to appear before another investigating committee.

The Falasha trial is the most prominent of several court cases which are planned or have already started in the aftermath of the military coup last April which toppled Numeiri.

One of Tayeb's four co-defendants, Col. Elafthi Mohammed Ahmad Irwa, told the court Sunday that the U.S. ambassador here, Hime Alexander Horan, was present when one of the Falasha flights went through Sudan.

A Attorney-General Omar Abdul Atil has already charged that the top-secret Falasha operation was supervised by the U.S. embassy.

Col. Irwa, a former state security officer, said the Israeli state security organisation, Mossad, conducted several operations to transport Falashas from Ethiopia to Israel before those which passed through Sudan.

Col. Irwa said Tayeb ordered him to supervise transportation of the Falashas, claiming that Sudan needed to create a good impression among the so-called Jewish lobby in the U.S. Congress to counter the image created by Numeiri's introduction of Islamic Law in 1983.

The court, which began the trial eight days ago, has been told that 6,600 Falashas were transported through Sudan. Col. Irwa testified Sunday that the airlift was called Amalyat Al Sharaf (the operation of honour).

Reagan orders probe into intelligence leak on Libya

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan on Sunday ordered an investigation into the leak of intelligence documents disclosed in a published report saying he authorised the CIA to undermine the Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's government.

White House spokesman Bill Hart, who at first had refused to comment on the report in Sunday editions of the Washington Post, said the president ordered the probe "in an effort to determine who is responsible for (the) disclosure and to take appropriate action."

Hart refused to say what appropriate action might entail or whether the investigation would include the use of lie detector tests on people with access to the classified documents.

Nor would he directly confirm the existence or credibility of the documents quoted by the Post.

Mr. Reagan, returning to the White House from a weekend at his Camp David retreat in Maryland, ignored reporters' shouted questions about the report.

"We do not comment on alleged intelligence activity or int-

elligence activities," Hart told reporters, reading from a prepared statement. "In general, the president is very concerned over the unauthorised disclosure of intelligence and classified information."

"While in no way attributing any credence to the specific allegations and conclusions drawn in the 'Washington Post article,' he added, "the president is ordering an investigation of the disclosure of the U.S. intelligence documents cited in this news report in an effort to determine who is responsible for such disclosure and to take appropriate action."

The report quoted unidentified government sources as saying Mr. Reagan authorised the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to support covert operations to undermine the Qadhafi regime.

Mr. Reagan and former President Jimmy Carter labelled Col. Qadhafi an "international terrorist."

The Post report said the CIA's plan involves assisting one or more of Libya's neighbours in North Africa and the Middle East that oppose Col. Qadhafi.

Rebels claim over 1,400 Ethiopian casualties

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Secessionist rebels in Ethiopia's Eritrea region claimed Sunday to have killed or wounded more than 1,400 government soldiers in battles over the past five days.

The claim was made in a rebel statement broadcast by Radio Mogadishu in neighbouring Somalia and monitored here. The Eri-

trean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) maintains an office in Somalia, a longtime adversary of Ethiopia in the Horn of Africa.

The statement said forces of the EPLF "repulsed a three-pronged offensive by black Abyssinian troops and dealt them a devastating blow" in a series of engagements over the past five days.

Shultz and Shevardnadze begin talks

(Continued from page 1)

President Reagan has said in an interview with Soviet journalists that the United States will not deploy the "Star Wars" system "until we do away with our nuclear missiles, our offensive missiles."

However, Mr. Reagan, in a text of the interview released on Monday by the White House, appeared to indicate that the United States also would require the Soviets to eliminate their missiles before America dismantles its nuclear arsenal.

Mr. Reagan said the United States would share its "Star Wars" technology with other countries in order not to have an unfair advantage.

Mr. Reagan said he was prepared to tell Mr. Gorbachev "that if such a weapon is possible, and our research reveals that, then our move would be to say to all the

world, 'here, it is available.' " "We won't put this weapon — or this system in place, this defensive system, until we do away with our nuclear missiles, our offensive missiles," the president added. "But we will make it available to other countries, including the Soviet Union, to do the same thing."

The official Soviet news agency TASS said President Reagan had tried to distort Soviet policy and blame Moscow for world tension in the interview with Soviet journalists last week.

"In the interview attempts were made to distort Soviet foreign policy," TASS said.

In The Hague on Monday Dutch and U.S. officials initiated a draft treaty governing deployment of cruise missiles in The Netherlands.

On Friday, the Dutch government decided in favour of deploying the controversial missiles, after six years of delay caused by strong grassroots and parliamentary opposition to having them on Dutch soil.

In Geneva, U.S. and Soviet negotiators on defence and space questions met Monday in the first session since the Soviets agreed last Friday to extend the Geneva arms talks to consider the latest U.S. arms cut proposal.

The meeting, one of the longest since the talks began in March, was at the Soviet mission and lasted four hours, a U.S. statement said.

The brief statement did not mention details of the session, reflecting the confidentiality agreement by the two sides at the outset of the negotiations.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
17:50 Children's Programmes
18:00 Eleven Hour
18:30 Just Our Luck
19:00 Local Programme on Safety
19:30 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Tomorrow's Programmes
21:50 Arabic Series
22:00 News in Arabic
22:15 Series Contd.

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 autour du monde en 80 jours
18:30 Les chiffres de lettres
19:00 News in French
19:15 Les amours des années folles
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:50 News in Arabic
20:00 Lucy Arneson Show
21:10 Peak Show
22:00 News in English
22:15 Feature Film: The Lazy Ace

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 95.60 KHz, SW 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
08:45 Moving Show Contd.
11:00 Pop Session Contd.
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Contd.
13:00 News Summary
13:45 Pop Session Contd.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:15 Country Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Old Favorites
16:30 Science Report
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Top Twenty
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:45 Evening Show Contd.
22:00 Evening Show Contd.
23:00 News Summary
23:05 Evening Show
23:57 News Headlines
14:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Personal 06:30 The Sacred Choir
06:45 Personal Story 06:55 Reflections
07:00 World News 07:45 24 Hours: News Summary 07:50 News 07:55 Book Choice 07:55 The World Today
08:00 News 08:30 Rock Salad 09:00 World News 09:30 24 Hours: News Summary 09:35 Zee World UK 09:45 News 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 The Police Beat 10:30 The Art of Peter Peers 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 What's New 12:00 News Summary: Discovery 12:30 Johnson and Clippel 12:50 World News 12:55 Stock Market Report 13:00 The Great Composers 13:25 Scotland 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio News 14:15 Halley's Comet 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 America at the Proms 15:45 Recording of the Week 16:00 Outlook 16:05 The World Today 16:30 Financial News 16:40 Look Ahead 16:45 What's New 16:50 News Summary: 18:15 Omnibus 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 A Letter from Scotland 19:40 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 News 20:30 Johnson and Clippel 20:40 The Farming World 21:20 News Summary: Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 That's That 22:00 World News 22:40 24 Hours: News Summary 23:00 Omnibus 23:00 News Summary: Personal Story 23:10 Book Choice 23:15 International Soccer Special 24:00 World News, The World Today 24:05 A Letter from Scotland 24:30 Financial News 24:40 Reflections 24:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary 01:15 Keep It in the Family 01:30 Halley's Comet

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & SW 720, 953, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 24:00 News 24:10 Newsline 24:30 VOA Morning 25:00 News 25:10 Newsline 25:30 VOA Morning 26:00 News 26:10 Newsline 26:30 VOA Morning 27:00 News 27:10 Newsline 27:30 VOA Morning 28:00 News 28:10 Newsline 28:30 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NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree approves amended regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Monday endorsing an amendment to the regulations for various government departments issued in 1985. The amendment provides for creating new posts at the Ministry of Interior, including two governor posts and six district governor positions. Another decree approved a new amendment to the Pension Law and one for the Social Security Law.

Jordan, Iraq discuss barley purchase

BAGHDAD (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation from the Ministry of Finance and the Audit Bureau held talks Monday with officials at the Iraqi Public Corporation for Cereals regarding the purchase of 25,000 tonnes of barley for the Ministry of Supply and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation. An agreement in this respect will be signed shortly between the Jordanian and Iraqi sides.

Fund organises course for treasurers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF) will hold a four-day workshop for all treasurers working in Jordanian social welfare organisations. The workshop, which opens on Tuesday, aims to upgrade the status of treasurers working in all social welfare organisations in Jordan. The 40 participants in the workshop will be given lectures by professional instructors on the latest methods of book-keeping, auditing, financial systems and fiscal year budgets.

CAEU deputies to meet Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputies of permanent Arab countries' representatives at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will open a meeting in Amman Wednesday to review a new plan of action for the coming five years. The plan has been prepared by the CAEU's general secretariat and will be referred to the Arab countries at their ministerial meeting in Amman. The plan calls for the implementation of the Arab Common Market regulations in a bid to promote trade exchange among Arab countries and entails studies on the effects of international economic developments on Arab economies.

Court sentences heroin trafficker

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Mohammad Abdul Aziz Dawoud to eight years imprisonment and fined him JD 3,000 for trafficking heroin. The general military governor has endorsed the sentence.



Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC) Director-General 'Eid Al Fayez (centre) and Salim Naber, director of the Odeh Naber and Sons Transport Company sign on Monday an agreement under which Odeh Naber and Sons will manage 350 trucks belonging to IJLTC (Petra photo)

Previously, the MAN company of West Germany was under contract for 32 months to transport the Iraqi goods, imported through Agaba port, to Iraq. The local firm will be employing 350 trucks owned by the IJLTC to transport the imported goods to Iraq, but under the contract Al Naber is expected to reduce the cost of transporting the goods and ensure a JD 2 million net profit, IJLTC Chairman 'Eid Al Fayez told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Indian minister, Muasher hold trade talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher and Indian Minister of State for Commerce Khurshid Alam Khan held talks late Sunday on trade relations between Jordan and India and the Indian minister called for increased Jordanian imports of Indian products. Mr. Alam Khan, who made a brief stopover in Amman on his way from Baghdad to India, also called for revitalising the existing Jordanian-Indian trade agreement and periodic meetings of the joint committee of the two countries to study means to strengthen trade relations. The Indian embassy said India is a major importer of Jordanian phosphates.

European Parliament rapporteur concludes 4-day visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Mrs. Gissel Charazad, rapporteur of the European Parliament's political committee left Amman Monday at the end of her four-day visit to Jordan. During her stay in the Kingdom she was received by His Majesty King Hussein and held talks with the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament and senior government officials. Mrs. Charazad's talks covered Middle Eastern affairs and Euro-Arab relations, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. The agency said that several Jordanian officials and Mr. Romano Lantini, representative of the European Community in Jordan, were at the airport to see Mrs. Charazad off. Mrs. Charazad's visit to Jordan was in the course of a tour she is making of several Middle Eastern countries to discuss their relations with the European Community and the situation in the region. Before she left, Mrs. Charazad met with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taber Kana'an in the presence of Mr. Rashad Al Shawwa, former mayor of Gaza and the former governor of Jerusalem, Mr. Anwar Al Khatib. The minister spoke of Israel's arbitrary measures in the occupied territories and the difficult conditions of the Arab people under Israeli rule. Both Mr. Shawwa and Mr. Khatib, who were ousted from their positions by the Israeli occupation authorities, spoke in detail about the situation in their occupied regions.

Local firm clinches 1 million tonne land transport contract

Jordanian company takes over from W. German firm in transporting imported commodities to Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — The local Odeh Naber and Sons Transport Company will replace a foreign firm in transporting one million tonnes of imported goods via Agaba to Iraq over a period of 20 months starting Nov. 1, in accordance with a JD 7.5m management and operations contract signed between the local company and the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC).

goods arriving for Iraq at Agaba port and because the company intends to open routes to Turkey to transport Iraqi gas which will be shipped via Turkish ports.

The IJLTC is currently finalising its biggest deal which entails transporting nearly a million tonnes of Iraqi cement to Egypt, Mr. Fayez said.

This contract, he said, should bring in good profits for the IJLTC, Agaba port and Jordan's economy in general, he said. Mr. Fayez said that at present the company's trucks, which transport goods from Agaba to Baghdad, normally return empty to the port, but by transporting cement to Egypt, the company will be making real profits.

Mr. Fayez said that the IJLTC, which was established in 1981 with a paid up capital of \$50 million, transports goods and also acts as a shipping agent for the Iraqi commercial fleet, Iraqi oil tankers and fishing trawlers. The IJLTC employs 1,500 workers, mostly drivers and technicians, of whom 90 per cent are Jordanians, Mr. Fayez said.

Under the new contract, the Naber company will transport nearly one million tonnes of goods from Agaba at a cost far less than that of the previous contract with the West German firm, Mr. Fayez said. But, he said, the IJLTC will retain the right to maintain financial and administrative control over the transport operations during the coming 20 months and to ensure that these operations are going according to plan. A term included in the contract stipulates that at least 85 of the total workforce involved in the operation should be Jordanians, Mr. Fayez pointed out. Referring to IJLTC's operations, Mr. Fayez said that efforts are being made to double the size of its fleet in the coming years in view of the increased amounts of

Governorates organise King's birthday events

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Acting Governor Mohammad Ali Debi Monday chaired a meeting during which arrangements for celebrating His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday were reviewed. The meeting fixed Nov. 19 as the date for the main celebration in Zarqa city. The acting governor chaired a second meeting at Zarqa Municipality for the heads of sports

clubs and charitable societies during which they reviewed the arrangements made by these institutions to participate in the celebrations. The Zarqa Development Corporation has distributed 10,000 shirts bearing the logo of the King's 50th birthday to students and needy people in the governorate. Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives

Director General Ahmad Sharfah chaired a meeting Monday at Zarqa Municipality during which arrangements were made for laying the foundation stone for a national library as part of the celebrations. Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin said that Nov. 18 will be the date for the main celebration to mark the King's birthday in the governorate.

'Jordan and PLO have clear picture'

(Continued from page 1)

be coherent and to ensure that the direction of our movement is defined. Another area of our discussion was in relation to the tragic incidents that occurred in this part of the world and to ensure again that there is control of our direction in the future, and that nothing would happen in this area of the world or in the political sphere that would cause us to feel we were not moving in the same direction and which could cause us great damage. The third area was to look at the political options in terms of the future. We agreed to give (Mr. Arafat) the opportunity to consult with his colleagues and to consider their assessments and positions.

Q: Did you consider any alternatives to the continuation of your partnership with the PLO? A: No. We agreed that the February accord was the foundation of our relations and the foundation of Jordanian-Palestinian relations. We still believe it is vital that the Palestinians participate as the prime Arab party to the conflict in any process leading to a solution or the Palestinian problem. So we have been working with them towards that end recognising at this point in time they are the sole legitimate representative of the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people. We and they believe that we suffered terrible setbacks as a result of tragic happenings on many levels and therefore it was vital that we had this meeting to see how we proceed and how we can work together to achieve progress.

Q: Was there any discussion with Chairman Arafat of the PLO making a more explicit endorsement of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and recognition of Israel's right to exist?

A: That is the third area which I referred to earlier. I felt satisfied with the answer I received. He realised that in order to achieve progress towards an adequate solution to the Middle East problem, there were some areas where there had to be some movement on the Palestinian side in order to fully partake in what is rightfully theirs and to make a contribution towards resolving the problem. That is why I have given him a

period of time to consult with his colleagues. There is no specific period of time but it is obvious that time is not with us and it is not a luxury we can afford indefinitely and we expect an answer in the near future.

Q: Did you discuss membership on the proposed joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation? A: No, we haven't gotten so far as to determine who the members of the delegation are going to be for the simple reason that we don't know whether or not an international conference is going to take place. This is obviously an area where we await answers from others, including the United States. If we speak about the criteria for attending an international conference then that is an area we are trying to address. It then becomes a matter for the government of Jordan and the PLO to present a joint delegation.

Q: What do you envision as the next step in this process? A: I expect an answer from Chairman Arafat in the near future and I hope it will enable us to plan further moves. I can say that both the government of Jordan and the PLO are committed to the establishment of a just and durable peace. I believe that we have seen a reaffirmation of such a commitment by our brethren in Syria. In other words, acceptance of an international conference as the venue for addressing the problem. We will be in touch with Syria in the near future. This may lay the ground for a meeting between President Assad and myself. The possibility for an Arab summit before the end of the year is still there. Hopefully our contacts with Washington and Moscow will bear fruit, and we will see what can be done. We are continuing to explore all possibilities.

Q: Do you think direct negotiations at an international conference can be started by the end of the year? A: I really can't tell, but I hope we will view the recent events that have shaken this area as signs of real danger that this area faces. Hopefully it will serve as an incentive for us to move even more determinedly to begin the process to bring about a solution. We have two elements. We have the Israeli military superiority and the injustice caused to the Palestinian people. Somehow we have to get over those obstacles.

Q: What is your reaction to the decision of the U.S. Senate to delay until March delivery of arms to Jordan?

A: It makes life very difficult for my country and for myself. There was never any connection between our efforts for peace and our need for military equipment to enhance our defensive capabilities. It is an old problem which has grown over the passage of time because it has not been addressed. We are quite concerned with the results. We are determined to see that our needs are met urgently from whatever source is available and we continue to proceed along these lines. I really hope that what has happened does not represent the end of the story as far as our relationship with the United States is concerned. But we have to wait and see. It is larger than an arms relationship. It affects the feelings of trust and friendship between our two countries.

Q: Even though you do not link your pursuit of peace in the region with your need for defensive weapons, it is clear the Senate has done so. What is your reaction to that?

A: It is indeed unfortunate that the Senate has done so. What we have is the kind of situation where the Senate has taken upon itself to link the two. At the expense of United States foreign policy. I only hope our friends will look at the negative impact of such a development. If this is the end of the story then we are going to have to look elsewhere and in fact we are already beginning to look. I don't believe the situation is final as yet but I certainly resent any linkup between our efforts for peace — in fact our efforts so far have kept the peace process alive — and our need for defensive arms. On the other hand, if the actions of the Senate were the results of the efforts of AIPAC (American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee), which, as far as we are concerned, is the voice of the extremists in Israel, and which were taken in the aftermath of seeing what happened to our friends in Tunisia and taking into account the continuous voices in Israel threatening Jordan, we have to look at the matter with very serious misgivings. It raises many concerns here. In other words, it raises concerns about our capabilities to defend ourselves against aggression.

Western, Arab styles influence musical development in Jordan

In the first article of a two-part feature on Arab musical heritage and music in Jordan, Josephine Zananiri outlines the Arab influence on contemporary musical styles and its coexistence with Western musical trends.

By Josephine Zananiri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A lively, considerable discussion in Jordan has gathered around the future direction of music in the Kingdom. Some musicians believe that borrowing from Western musical tradition is essential for further creative development here while others maintain high costs of importing such systems and the alien forms involved will inhibit any substantial growth of European classical music here.

Whilst Jordan ponders the introduction of Western musical theory and instruments, it is interesting to note that the rich musical tradition of the classical Arab World actually sparked the renaissance and development of European music.

Arabian musical heritage has its origins in pre-Islamic times and includes borrowings from Greek, Persian and Byzantine musical traditions. From its colourful and cultivated base in Mecca and Medina, Arabian music spread throughout the Muslim world reaching its peak in Spain from whence the Europeans incorporated its essence and theory into their own musical forms.

Music in the Arabian peninsula prior to Islam consisted of various songs — martial, religious, amorous, and the favourite, caravan songs (huda). According to legend, the metre of rajas, the caravan song, originated when Madar Ibn Ma'add fell from his camel and injured his hand; his musical cry, "ya yadahi, ya yadahi" (oh my hand oh my hand) synchronised with the pace of his camel.

Little is known of the musical instruments used during this period. However, according to Philip Hitti in "A History of the Arabs", the tambourine (daff), flute (qasabah), reed pipe (zamar), and skin bellied lute (mizhar), existed.

By the time of the Prophet Mohammad, new instruments were introduced. The Persian wooden lute (oud) made its appearance and later the naie (flute). Many poems of the time were composed as songs including some of the works of the famous poetess, Al Khansa.

Under the Caliph Uthman, al ghina (singing) gained popularity and male singers made their first appearance, including Tuwayj (the little peacock) credited with being the first to sing in Arabic to the accompaniment of a musical instrument; in his case the tambourine. His student, Ibn Suyayj was the first to use a baton to conduct music in the Arab World. Sa'id Ibn Misjah, a Meccan negro systemised Arabic music and theory translating many Persian and Byzantine works into Arabic.

Instruments
Musical instruments popular

throughout Islamic history made their entry at this time — the wooden bellied lute (al oud) the flute (qasabah) reed pipe (mizmar) the horn (bug) the drum, cymbals and the mizafah, a kind of psaltery. Both Mecca and Medina at the time of the Umayyads became, in the words of Hitti, "a nursery of song and a conservatory of music." The tradition continued in Damascus as Yezid I was himself a composer who introduced singing and musical instruments into the court at Damascus.

Musical traditions were further refined in the Abbasid court with singers, composers, poets, scholars and instrumentalists being well versed in the theory of the day. Many Greek works on musical theory and mathematics were translated into Arabic. Theoretical music was termed "musiq" from Greek, whilst popular song retained the Arabic, ghina — a label which remains today.



Traditional Arab musical styles and instruments revived at the Jerash Festival (J.T. file photo)

"Several musical instruments were introduced at this time, including al urgun (organ) possibly from the Byzantines and al quntar (guitar).

Dr. Philip Hitti maintains that Arabian music came to its fullest flower in Spain under the Muslim Andalusian rulers, from whence it spread to Europe and along with Arab science, philosophy and arts formed the basic thought essential for the development of the European renaissance.

The predominance of Muslim musical instruments is clearly shown in Spanish miniatures of the Thirteenth Century. The names of many European musical instruments also indicate their Arab origin; the violin, vital to the later development of the classical orchestra, evolved from the Arab rebab, known as the rebec in the Middle Ages. In Portugal today rebec is still a synonym for the vio-

lin. The lute (from Arabic aloud through Spanish lute) was also a significant factor in the development of European stringed instruments. The trumpet, amafin in French, is derived from Arabic, al nafar; the tambourine is another Arabic instrument — al pandero, also the cymbals from sonjas, guitar from qutia'ah, horns from Spanish al buque from Arabic al buq, and the timbal from al tabl.

Arab contribution

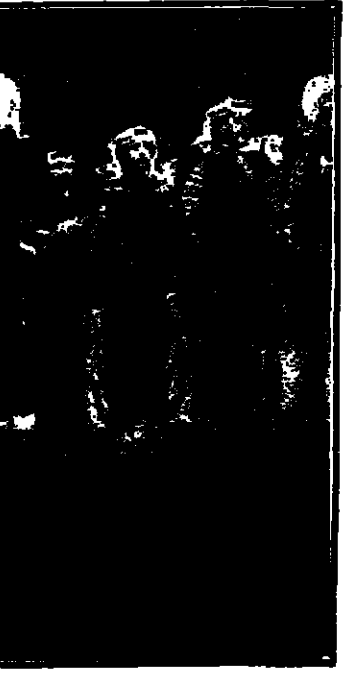
The Arab contribution to music was not only in the development of musical instruments but in musical theory itself. The Arabs influenced initially by Greek mathematical and musical theory evolved their own concept of mensural music. The word octave for example is derived from the Arabic iq'at, the plural of rhythm. Arab song and dance also strongly influenced Europe, even the English Morris dance is of Moorish origin as the name indicates.

Although the Arabs made a decisive contribution to the Western music, unfortunately little

reduced early to Jerusalem and the Holy City, she points out, "produced one of the Arab World's greatest contemporary composers, Youssef Khasho."

In the past twenty years Jordanian music has taken two separate paths — that of the West in all its forms and accompanying theory and the popular Arab music common to the whole area and greatly influenced by Egypt.

The historic development of Arabic and European music emphasised differing aspects of the huge international musical heritage, says Mrs. Vanessa Batrouni, local director of the highly successful musical "Oliver." "Arab music is based on melody and a highly developed system of scales, around 140. The Greeks had seven," she adds, "whilst Western music developed only two, the major and minor scale." "As we had little melody," continues the British born Mrs. Batrouni, "we enriched our music with harmony." Each culture places a different emphasis in its music hence the huge diversity of musical forms throughout the world. "The



east developed melody, the west harmony and Africa rhythm," says Mrs. Batrouni.

Western influences

Excluding prevailing political and technical factors, three elements contributed to the present ascendancy of Western music. Firstly, the theory and system of writing music, the academic and scholarly underpinning with the royal schools and trinity schools and lastly the huge range and scope of instruments developed in the West. "The Japanese," comments Mrs. Batrouni, "even with their own rich musical heritage, have almost totally accepted the European system."

However, not all instances has Western music obliterated the indigenous style. A magnificent synthesis of East and West grew out

of the Baghdad Conservatory. Originally established by East Europeans in the sixties, the conservatory developed to a stage where Iraqi musicians could return to their roots. "After a certain level is reached a musician always returns to his origins whether he is from Hungary, Iraq or England," comments Mrs. Batrouni. One of the major figures of the Baghdad conservatory, Mounir Bashir, "has produced music utilising folk themes and has incorporated traditional Arab instruments into his composition," says Mrs. Zananiri.

Several Arab countries have established conservatories including Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia but the step is extremely expensive, adds Mrs. Zananiri. She maintains that Jordan has the nucleus of excellent teachers. "For those instruments where no Jordanian teachers exist, we could bring people from abroad. However we must have an Arab director," she maintains, "and Youssef Khasho is the obvious choice."

Conservatory

Mr. Radwan Moghrabi, a local composer and highly successful oud player, believes that Jordanian musicians would welcome the establishment of a government-sponsored conservatory. "Music," he says, "knows no frontiers. Arabic music is one line, the West another, but good music is international."

Most popular songs composed in Jordan are written in the European musical style. "This is a little complicated by the Arabic use of the quarter note which does not exist in Western musical theory," says Mr. Moghrabi. However, he points out, "until the Fourteenth Century, the quarter note could be found in European compositions."

When he first returned to Jordan in 1970 from his studies at the Cairo Conservatory, there was little understanding of music here and infrequent work, he adds. Mr. Moghrabi, who plays his oud in the Moushabat style dating from the Andalusian era, says that his music is very popular with Jordanian audiences. However, he adds that Egypt remains the strongest influence on Jordanian performing arts.

Musical development was stimulated locally, he adds, by the radio and television station as well as the large hotels. However, he would like to see more government encouragement for musicians here.



It might work this time

AFTER numerous ceasefires and peace accords which failed to materialise during the past ten years of the Lebanese civil war, Lebanon appears to be seeing some light at the end of the tunnel. The question now is whether this hope is yet another mirage or whether it is a new, realistic beginning for the end of the war and destruction that have torn Lebanon apart for a whole decade. The Syrian-sponsored peace accord, which was approved by the three major militia leaders — Elie Hobeika of the 'Lebanese Forces', Walid Jumblatt of the Progressive Socialist Party, and Nabih Berri of the Shi'ite Amal Movement — seems to be on the verge of success despite last minute snags that delayed its signing by other rival factions.

Looking at the situation now, it is obvious that the agreement emerged in the midst of a realisation by all sides, especially the Falangists, that the 1943 constitution, which outlined the power sharing arrangement of Lebanon's political and religious groups, will not work for the country anymore.

Syria seems to be putting all its weight behind the Damascus accord and, if it is signed by all the factions involved in the Lebanese conflict, it could well bring about the end of the militia rule in Lebanon and thus end bloodshed and strife in the country. But signing the accord will not be enough to end the civil war. Lebanon needs to have a new power sharing arrangement that must be worked out and approved by all factions involved in the conflict. This will be the only solution to the 10-year-old conflict. It is a long and difficult process but one which should be worked out on the negotiating table without shedding any more blood. The Damascus accord is just the beginning of the road to a final reconciliation in Lebanon and all the Lebanese must be encouraged to support it in order to have a united country and return to their rightful place within Arab ranks and the international community of states.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A call for unity

IN HIS speech from the throne King Hussein pointed out the close links between Jordanians and Palestinians and Jordan's determination to enhance the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli rule. But he also made it clear that all Arabs have national responsibilities in supporting the Palestinians and helping them to resist enemy plans in the occupied lands. He said that in the face of Israel's escalation of arbitrary measures against our people in Palestine assisted by world powers hostile to our nation, all the Arabs have to extend help and support for the Palestinians to enable them to maintain the Arab identity in Palestine. For this reason King Hussein called for an Arab meeting at the highest level and as soon as possible, to review the situation in the occupied lands, and to agree on plans for aborting enemy designs. Israel has been occupying Palestine for more than 30 years and that is quite enough time to make the Arabs rally together and unify their position and mobilise their resources for the sake of repelling aggression and liberating their holy places. It is high time for the Arabs to meet and to plan for liberating their land and people now under the yoke of Zionist colonialism.

Al Dustour: Guidelines for the nation

THE KING's speech from the throne delivered to parliament on Saturday was comprehensive and covered all issues on the domestic and external fronts. The King was careful to refer to the government's endeavours to promote the economy and revive the role of the private sector. He also stressed the importance of the armed forces, the shield of the nation, and said that they are to be given priority and will be supplied with up-to-date weapons to defend the nation. The King was clearly referring to the fact that Jordan is determined to purchase military requirements from any source and will not be discouraged by any obstacles. The King also referred to the government's plans to introduce a new election law which, he said, will give due attention to social and economic development which ranges from education to industrial production that concern all Jordanian citizens. He said past achievements should serve as an incentive for more efforts and more progress and that benefits of such progress must be distributed to all public sectors. In the coming five-year development plan, the government is determined to achieve self-sufficiency in as many fields as possible. In fact, the King's speech serves as a document for the government and as a guideline for the nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Committed to Palestine

JORDAN'S INTERNAL and external policies have never been clearer than they are now. These policies were outlined in the King's speech from the throne on Saturday and again reiterated by the monarch in an interview Sunday with an American television network. In both, the King tackled Jordan's position vis-a-vis the Palestine issue and said that Jordan rejects direct negotiations with Israel, but will enter negotiations under United Nations auspices, provided that all parties to the conflict participate in such negotiations. He also said that Jordan cannot act as a substitute for the Palestinians who, he said, should be involved in any negotiations. He said the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of Feb. 11 serves as a vehicle for implementing resolutions taken by Arab leaders at the Fes summit and in line with U.N. resolutions on Palestine and the Middle East question. The King made it clear that there can be no end to the Arab-Israeli conflict unless the Israelis end their intransigence and recognise the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland.

Facing up to the opportunity that matters

By Rami G. Khouri

READING through His Majesty King Hussein's speech opening the new session of parliament, I was struck by three points that were not directly related to one another in the speech, but which should perhaps be appreciated in a more integrated and causal context if one is to understand the priorities of Jordan and the rest of the Arab World.

The first point is the very fact that 33 years after the King assumed the responsibilities of state, Jordan is still grappling with the unresolved Palestinian problem and its ramifications in the wider

enghtening grass-roots decision-making. His exact words were: "Genuine democracy must begin at the grass-roots level and constitutes the foundation of the great pyramid in which its levels of elevation are closely linked up to the level of summity. True democracy can only be embodied in decision-making at the grass-roots level and at all other levels, and is not a slogan devoid of substance to be bragged about."

Is there a connection between the fact that the Arab World lacks genuine grass-roots democratic principles and mechanisms of par-

coupled with mechanisms of ensuring that public officials are indeed accountable to the public.

If we so choose, we can point to our national parliament — as can our dear brothers and sisters in Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt and most of the other Arab states — and boast about our commitment to institutional expressions of democratic principles, our long tradition of collective decision-making, and our legacy of representative government embodied in a balance between the legislative and executive branches of government, working under the aegis of our constitutional monarchy.

To choose this course of action, however, strikes me as the sort of illusory "bragging" about slogans devoid of substance that the King warned against in his speech to parliament. We are well advised to heed his warning.

The fact is that Arab parliaments are somehow different from British, French, German, Spanish and American par-

how our existing political structures can evolve to reflect the more "genuine" and "true" democracy that His Majesty the King has correctly perceived as the desire of Arab people everywhere. We do not necessarily aspire to a British, American, French or Indian-style democracy. Nor should we wish to emulate the legislative experiences of, say, Bulgaria, North Korea or Cuba.

Our challenge is to devise the system that is both most appropriate for us, and is also genuine and true. Whether we call it democracy, or participatory government, or accountability in public policy formulation, or Hapiness in Arabia, Oklahoma and Grenada, the substantive point is the same: The men and women in the street need to feel they have direct or indirect input into policy formulation; that their public officials are accountable to them in the final analysis; that a citizen with a grievance has a clear, guaranteed and equally applied me-

— that 35 per cent of all Jordanians are in school, and 55 per cent of higher education. This is an extraordinarily highly educated citizenry whose thirst for education has been appreciated and largely met by Jordan's leadership.

In the long run, though, the vectors of slow internal political development, intense domestic education, and continued stalemate in the conflict with Israel, should be potentially highly worrying. The combination of an educated citizenry, highly politicised by the circumstances of its organic and

Palestinian rights, Arab honour and universal justice.

We could redress this deficiency not by uttering more slogans or holding Arab parliamentary elections in which established leaderships consistently win an amazing 97-plus percentile of the vote. Rather, as King Hussein has pointed out with his exemplary action-oriented realism, we should put our own Arab house in order by putting more faith and power in ourselves, and our capacity at the grass-roots, town and village level to see what ails us and take the appropriate remedial ac-

Whatever we possess — whether human talent, money, economic power, natural resources, weaponry, heritage, aspirations or dreams — can only be mobilised in the service of our rights and our self-respect if fortified by the clearly expressed will of our own people.

geographic association with the Palestinian/Zionist conflict, groping for more sophisticated internal political dynamics and structures commensurate with its levels of education, political awareness, personal and economic freedoms, and material wealth, is a combination that augurs for considerable future effervescence.

I suspect that we are still struggling with the challenge of Zionism and Israel, nearly a full century after Theodore Herzl first suggested the concept of a Jewish state in Palestine, because we have never tapped the full sentiments, resources or vigour of the Arab people. We have consistently tried to confront the Israeli challenge without fully mobilising the power of our single greatest resource — our own people. The Arab World has consistently lacked the qualitative brand of decision-making mechanisms that would allow the vitality and power of the Arabian grass-roots to enter the battle for

ion. Whatever we possess — whether human talent, money, economic power, natural resources, weaponry, heritage, aspirations or dreams — can only be mobilised in the service of our rights and our self-respect if fortified by the clearly expressed will of our own people. If our main problem — the conflict with Zionism — has come from without, the humane and equitable solution to that problem can only come from within, from the men, women and children who call themselves Arabs.

We have a historic opportunity to show the rest of the Arab World what can be done by genuine grass-roots decision-making. History will probably record that in the middle years of the ninth decade of the 20th century, this was the genuinely historic and important opportunity that the Arab World faced, and which in turn ultimately determined if any other opportunities in the air were grasped or missed.

We are still struggling with the challenge of Zionism and Israel, nearly a full century after Theodore Herzl first suggested the concept of a Jewish state in Palestine, because we have never tapped the full sentiments, resources or vigour of the Arab people.

liaments. When it comes to the really major issues of state, of war and peace, of strategic alliances and relationships with neighbouring powers, of internal and external security, Arab parliaments more often than not end up as decisions that have been taken by political leaderships acting in what they perceive to be the best interest of the country and its people.

This is the reality of Arab decision-making, and we should not make believe it is otherwise. Therefore, the challenge we face is

hanism to seek a redress of grievance; that if there is to be an allocation of special privilege, it should be on the basis of merit, not family name, personal ties or inherited wealth; that if people are cent of all Jordanian students of university age are enrolled in co-expected to obey the law and honour the public good, they should have unambiguous mechanisms by which they share in formulating the law, and defining the public good.

This brings us to the third point that struck me in the King's speech

Filipino guerrillas change tactics

Foreign aid workers in the Philippines are a new target for Communist guerrillas because the insurgents see them as a prop for the Marcos regime, writes Samuel Senoran.

MANILA — When a band of about 50 guerrillas of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) swooped on an Australian farm training centre in a remote village in the Philippines in August, they gave notice of a new approach in their efforts to bring down the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The raiders smashed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of machinery and equipment, and hauled away livestock. They left unharmed both the Australian instructors and a number of farmers who had just finished a crash course in modern methods, but issued a blunt warning to the Australians.

The youthful raid leader said they must abandon the project because they were helping to prop up the ailing Marcos regime. The NPA has been trying for 16 years to get rid of the Philippines leader, but this was the first time it had attacked a foreign aid project.

Reaction from Canberra was quick and decisive. Less than a week after the raid, Mr. Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, announced the withdrawal of 21 Australian consultants because security risks in the project area had risen to "an unacceptable level."

Following the killing of an Australian engineer in another aid project in southern Philippines several months ago, Canberra did not want to risk more deaths. At the end of September the evacuation of the Australians from Catman was completed, and the project will be administered from Manila.

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The political arm of the NPA, the National Democratic Front (NDF), welcomed the Catman withdrawal as a positive step but expressed the hope it would lead towards "total withdrawal of Australian-funded projects, and indeed of all foreign-financed projects which are being used by the (Marcos) regime to suppress the Filipino people's national and democratic aspirations."

The NDF statement was clearly a veiled threat against a number of other development projects funded mainly by the U.S., Japan and West Germany.

just over \$100 a year, about a sixth of the country's average.

The Australian project team leader, Mr. Lindsay Davidson, recalled that when the aid programme began in 1979, northern Samar had little effective infrastructure, hardly any health services, no communications, no electricity, extremely primitive agricultural techniques and almost no government services.

For the people of northern Samar, the most deprived area in the country, the Australian pullout was a sad experience. The aid programme seemed heaven-sent following years of neglect by the national government. Per capita income in Samar is estimated at just over \$100 a year, about a sixth of the country's average.

As envisioned by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB), the development programme for northern Samar was to run until 1988 at a total cost of \$45 million. It is Australia's largest overseas aid project so far. About \$17 million has been spent on building essential infrastructure and village necessities, such as power.

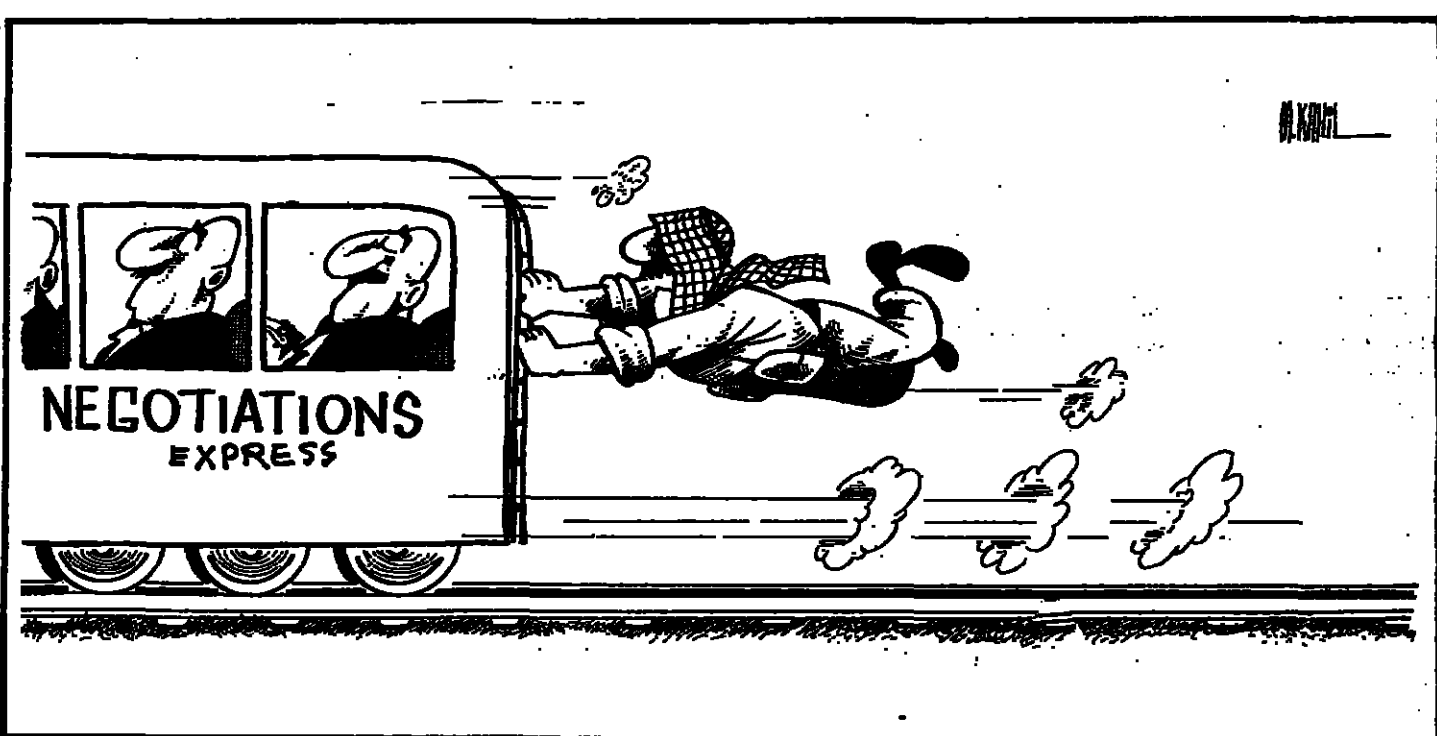
The highway network has grown from 10 km of concrete roads when the project started to more than 100 km today. But the most dramatic impact has been in agriculture.

Mr. Davidson noted that modern techniques introduced by the programme had led to a jump in rice production from only 25 cavans per hectare to about 86 cavans per hectare last year. The yield surpassed the national average of about 70 cavans per hectare.

The Australian ambassador, Mr. Roy Fernandez, told local people in a radio broadcast that the aid programme would continue, administered from Manila, but Mr. Davidson doubted if such a set-up would work. The withdrawal, he said, had meant that the team had not been able to determine whether the project design was a real success.

But the person most concerned about the Australian withdrawal is the area's military commander, Brigadier General Benjamin Cruz, who commands the under-manned 3rd infantry brigade. Gen Cruz is worried that without a fairly good road network, government troops will have difficulty chasing the guerrillas.

Without an effective military presence, Gen. Cruz is hoping the Australian pullout will have a boomerang effect, turning the population, which would benefit from the aid programme, against the guerrillas. Only time will tell whether his hope will become a reality — Financial Times news feature.



U.S. officials contemplate the fate of Marcos

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — A warning by a U.S. Senate committee that Communist rebels could seize power in the Philippines within three years has raised the prospect of a strategic disaster for the United States.

It might mean Washington has to give up two military bases there, drastically changing the military balance in the Pacific and giving the Soviet Union dominance over sea lanes.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos is under attack from the democratic opposition and the rebels, both of whom accuse him of favouritism and corruption.

The administration of President Reagan is trying to put diplomatic pressure on Marcos to make reforms, while some members of Congress say this approach is bound to fail.

A report issued by the Sena-

te Intelligence Committee has said that unless there were reforms, civil unrest and Communist rebellion could bring down the Marcos government.

The report said Moscow was preparing to help the rebels, which up to now had relied mainly on locally bought arms.

Marcos says the rebels will be defeated within a year.

Richard Armitage, U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary, said last week civil war "on a massive scale" was likely in the Philippines within three to five years unless there were sweeping reforms soon.

Washington is worried about the future of its naval base at Subic bay and Clark Air Force Base, installations which Armitage said were "extraordinarily important" to the United States.

The Soviet Union has a huge naval and air base at Cam Ranh bay in Vietnam, 800 miles from the Philippine capital, Manila.

Without its bases, Washington would find it difficult to protect sea routes in the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca, along which pass oil and other goods to and from Japan, Australia and the United States.

The intelligence committee said diplomatic pressure was futile and Western diplomats, U.S. officials and congressional sources say Washington has few promising options.

Last month, the White House sent Senator Paul Laxalt, a friend of Reagan, to Manila to express the U.S. president's desire for reform.

The intelligence committee said Marcos' government was moribund and reforms were unlikely even if he wanted them.

Some U.S. officials doubt whether it can be salvaged and pin their hopes on the possibility that a democratic coalition to replace Marcos will emerge.

Suggestions from members of

Congress range from cutting off aid to ordering intelligence agencies to help put pro-U.S. politicians in power.

The Philippines, a former U.S. colony, has a big middle class with a democratic tradition which Western diplomats believe offers hope for a non-Marxist alternative to Marcos.

Congressional sources say Marcos himself is seriously ill and is not expected to live much longer.

Some U.S. diplomats advise the administration to establish good links with opposition politicians in the hope that a new government would allow U.S. bases to remain. If Washington is forced to give them up, it has plans to establish others on Pacific islands to which it has access, such as Guam, Tinian or Palau.

A Pentagon official told Reuters these were strategically less well-placed and to have to resort to them would be a serious setback for U.S. interests.

Greece sets to improve ties with U.S.

By Neocosmos Tzallas
Reuters

ATHENS — Greece's Socialist government, under attack over the ailing Greek economy, has made moves to improve relations with the United States which could ease pressure at home.

Earlier this week, the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu was seriously challenged in its control of the supreme union body, the Greek General Confederation of Labour, by Communist and dissident Socialist Union officials.

At the same time, the leader of the major conservative opposition party of New Democracy, Constantine Mitsotakis, pledged a "merciless" campaign to unseat the government as soon as possible.

The challenges have come during a wave of growing public dis-

content over economic austerity measures announced without warning on Oct. 11. Since then, Communist trade unions have organised continuous public-sector strikes.

Mr. Mitsotakis has accused Mr. Papandreu of heading "a government of lies and fraud," and says he believes public discontent over the worsening economy will bring the Socialists down well before their second four-year term is up.

In recent weeks, Mr. Papandreu has concentrated on his troubled relations with Washington. His government has habitually run counter to the United States on issues ranging from the installation of nuclear missiles in Europe to the function of the four U.S. military logistics bases in Greece.

The U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Michael Armacost, held talks with Mr.

Papandreu in Athens last week. An official statement said both men "expressed the desire to improve bilateral relations."

Two years ago, Mr. Papandreu signed a defence agreement with Washington which, he claimed, would ensure that the U.S. bases in Greece would shut down in 1988.

But a few days ago, a government spokesman refused to confirm the planned shutdown, raising speculation Mr. Papandreu would keep the bases running beyond 1988 in return for badly needed funds from U.S. and other banks to shore up the faltering economy.

The spokesman said a Greek delegation would visit Washington in December to promote "an industrial cooperation agreement."

Improved relations with Washington could help Greece receive a loan from the European Com-

munity of up to two billion European Currency Units (about \$1.6 billion).

Mr. Papandreu was re-elected last June, winning his second national election in four years, on party pledges of "yet better days," a phrase that cynics claim is the opposite of what has happened.

PASOK's traditionally warm relations with the pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party (KKE) have now flared into open war in the struggle for control of the General Confederation of Labour.

Communists and rebel PASOK members of the confederation's 45-man administrative board have ousted its PASOK-appointed president and called for a nationwide general strike for Nov. 14.

The government in turn came up with a court order reversing the move. The dispute is to be taken to the courts later this month.

Death and development in the Himalayas

The fragile environment of the Hindu Kush Himalaya seems unable to support its 40 million people, and men are abandoning it, leaving women and children behind. Suniti Krishna is a Delhi-based freelance journalist specialising in environment and development issues.

NEW DELHI, India — When someone dies in a small Himalayan village these days, the shrill notes of a conch shell carry an urgent message through the mountain air — a call to the men in nearby villages to come and act as pallbearers. This is the curious consequence of a deteriorating mountain environment which has forced hundreds of thousands of men to migrate to the plains in search of employment.

In some of the villages of Pauri Garhwal district in Uttar Pradesh state, death has become "a horrifying experience," says journalist Jagdish Bhatt of the Indian Express. There have been instances when there was only one man in the village to lift the corpse.

Like some other hill districts, Pauri Garhwal's economy is largely based on the money orders (remittances) sent home by men who work in the plains as domestic servants, drivers and in other low-paid jobs. Back home the women tend the fields on the mountain slopes and become the virtual heads of their households. But tradition forbids them from performing some tasks — such as handling the plough or carrying dead bodies to the funeral pyre.

One of the aims of the Chipko movement (a popular campaign to stop deforestation in the Himalayan region), was to change the

money order economy. But in more than a decade since the movement was launched, neither the government nor voluntary agencies have succeeded in stemming male migration from the mountains.

The problem is most acute in India and Nepal. Nepalese men migrate from their villages to the plains of India or join the army, staying away from their mountain homes for years at a time. The waiting of the conch shell is but one symptom of a land that can no longer sustain the people who live on it, a problem that affects the entire Hindu Kush Himalayan region.

This is the world's largest mountain area, home to 40 million people, underdeveloped and poor. Development requires exploitation of this fragile ecosystem, its soil and forest resources. Yet, paradoxically, such exploitation often imperils the very resource upon which the people depend for a livelihood.

Haphazard attempts at mountain development have invariably done more harm than good in the long run. For instance, when apple growing was introduced in a big way into Himachal Pradesh state in India, it raised the incomes of mountain people.

But the abundance of apples (an expensive fruit) brought its price down in city markets. This in turn led to a spiralling demand for pac-

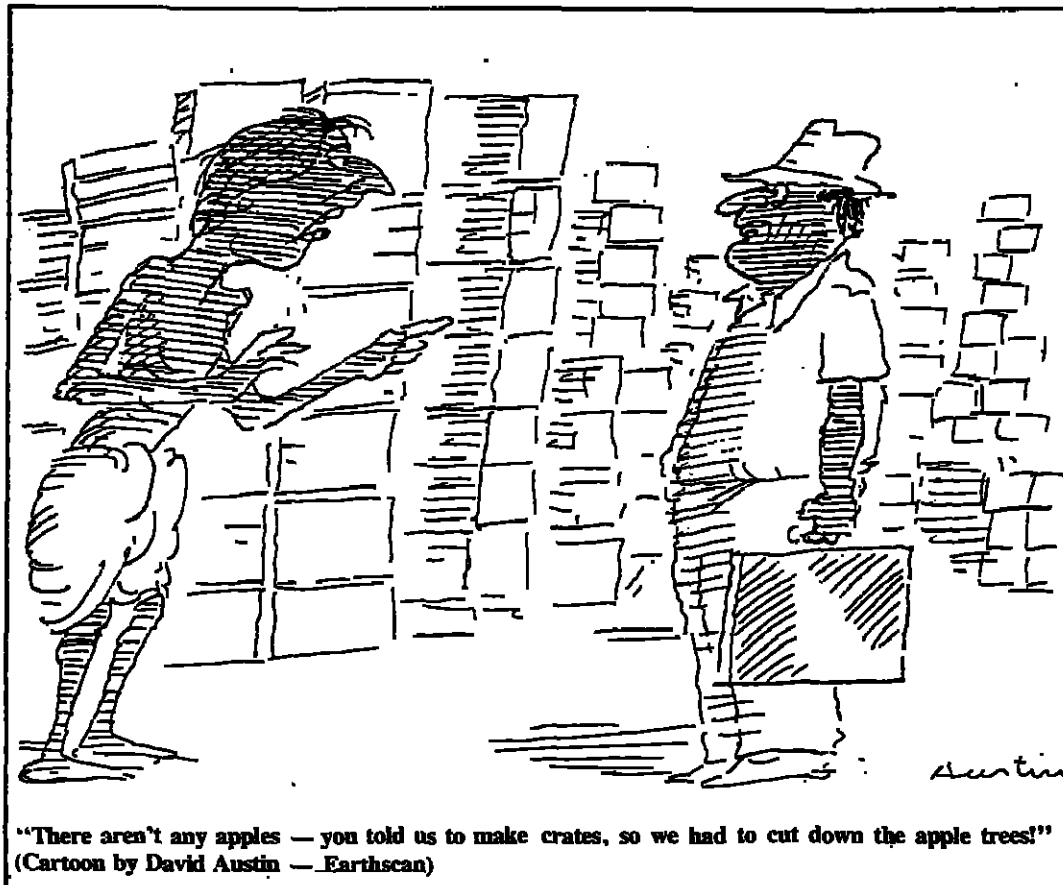
king cases to transport the fruit to the plains. The result was widespread deforestation.

For isolated valleys the apple boom could suddenly turn to economic disaster if the road to the plains were blocked by a landslide, cutting off transport routes for the fruit. One year, this did happen. The apple harvest had to be dumped into the river Ravi.

Attempts to provide migratory hill tribes with a stable homestead and steady income have also run into problems. Some years ago the Gaddi people in Himachal Pradesh state were encouraged to stay on in their summer homes throughout the winter instead of moving down the mountain to sell forest produce and work as casual labourers.

A government project supplied them with superior raw wool with which they wove shawls throughout the winter. Many Gaddis gave up their winter migration. But one winter the road was blocked, cutting off the wool supply; there was no alternative means of earning a living. Not surprisingly, the next year the Gaddis reverted to their migratory habit.

Such instances reflect the complexity of mountain development. Many agencies have identified the key factors in the degeneration of the mountain ecosystem in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region: population pressure, deforestation, overgrazing, the farming of marginal land and steep slopes. The consequences are also well-recognised: siltation of water courses, flash floods and large-



scale male migration.

More than 50 academic institutions and several national, bilateral and international agencies are grappling with the problem of mountain development in the region. The newest of these is the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development in Katmandu, sponsored by UNESCO

and the governments of Nepal, Switzerland and West Germany. The aim is to "reinforce existing efforts and serve as a focal point for research, information and training in mountain development," says Dr. Colin Rosser, its director.

But time is running out for the 40 million people in the mountain belt, from the arid peaks of Af-

ghanistan to the tropical forests of Burma, from the dry cold Tibetan plateau to the hot and humid foothills of northern India. There can be no starker reminder of this than the eerie wail of the conch shell calling the lost men of Pauri Garhwal to lead a shoulder to the corpses of their dying villages — Earthscan feature.

Palestinian encyclopaedia sees the light after 8 years of research

By Said Al Ghazali

AFTER EIGHT years of joint effort the Arab Organisation for Education, Culture, and Science and the PLO Cultural and Educational Department published last year the first Palestinian Encyclopaedia, a most comprehensive, informative, and beneficial resource.

Two hundred scholars from various Arab countries have painstakingly amassed their efforts and knowledge to produce this four-volume work, with over 2600 pages. With its information about Palestine and Palestinians from their first known history through the year 1982, this encyclopaedia proves in terms of factual data about culture the irrefutable existence of Palestinian history, people and the cause.

The encyclopaedia — the first of its sort in the Arab World — is much more than bits of information listed in alphabetical order; it contains comprehensive data that would take an interested scholar many months of complicated research to find. In addition to the cultural data, there is important analysis, reference maps and valuable statistics.

The contributing researchers are not quite finished with their work. Work is still underway on finalising a second section containing detailed studies on selected topics chosen from the more than 2000 topics touched on in the encyclopaedia. This will also be supplemented with a third section containing maps, tables, photos and related statistics. Future editions will deal with analysis of the more recent events and developments.

The Palestinian encyclopaedia is divided into three chapters on the land, people and the civilisation, and the cause. The researchers and specialists were asked to write on specific topics, thus avoiding repetition. After each topic entry a list of references and resources follows for readers who wish to look further into related subjects.

A map is attached to every Palestinian village mentioned in the encyclopaedia. The village being pinpointed on the map. A map also includes the seven most important Palestinian towns — Safad, Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Gaza, Beer Saba, and Eilat. The borders of Palestine were defined in accordance to the mandate agreement. The Golan Heights does not appear. All villages which were destroyed in the wars of occupation regardless of their size or occupation of inhabitants are listed in the Encyclopaedia. This excludes those very tiny villages whose inhabitants number fewer than ten persons. There is a special section on Palestinian villages which were destroyed before 1948. The study contains detailed information about each village. All villages whose inhabitants numbered more than 5000 persons until 1982 are in the Encyclopaedia. Jewish settlements and communities whose inhabitants number more than 20,000 persons are also included.

Abdel Hadi Hashem, the editor-in-chief, said the Encyclopaedia is not political propaganda which usually aims to direct the attention of readers to an idea and then vanishes, but the Encyclopaedia comprehensively presents facts of the past and present.

Three research institutions were honoured for their contribution to the Encyclopaedia. They are the Land Society for Palestinian Studies in Damascus, the Palestinian Studies Society in Beirut and the Arab Studies Society in Jerusalem.

Faisal Hussein, director of the Arab Studies Society (ASS) told *Al Fajr* that the ASS contributed by writing about Palestinian figures in the 1930s and some local institutions in the Ottoman period. They also contributed information on Israeli factions and geographical facts on Palestine.

Abdel Rahman Ahy Arafah, an agricultural engineer from the ASS contributed information concerning his studies on settlements, the Jordan Valley and the Seas — *Al Fajr* — Jerusalem Palestinian weekly

Malnutrition in Ethiopian urban areas raising concern

By David Cray
The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — While the famine relief effort has focused on drought-stricken rural areas of Ethiopia, there is growing concern about malnutrition in Addis Ababa and other cities.

Relief officials say sharp increases in commodity prices — as much as 250 per cent for some grains since last year — have made it difficult for many city dwellers to buy either the quality or quantity of food needed for a proper diet.

"Nutritional standards are deteriorating drastically, especially for children," said Frank Carlin, director in Ethiopia for the New York-based Catholic Relief Services.

The official Addis Ababa price of tef, a wheat-like Ethiopian grain, has risen from 1 birr (50 U.S. cents) per kilogram last year to 2.50 birr (\$1.25) now as drought reduced nationwide grain supplies. Many poor families in the cities have had to base their diets on corn, which has almost doubled in price in the same period.

Addis Ababa municipal officials have appealed for assistance, neighbourhood chapters of the government-organised urban

dwellers association have begun distributing emergency rations to the destitute, and the national government reportedly has spent some \$65 million in the past year to import grain for the cities.

But Carlin said the problem will get worse — "frighteningly so" — unless help comes in from abroad that supplements the regular flow of famine aid.

Catholic Relief Services has been reaching nearly 200,000 people in urban and semi-urban areas through a nutrition programme funded by the U.S. government. The agency asked Washington for additional funding so it could feed 800,000 people through the programme in 1986, but the request was denied.

U.S. officials say the thrust of the American relief effort is to supply one-third of Ethiopia's emergency food needs through next year, but in the main drought areas in the countryside. None of the American emergency grain has gone to Addis Ababa. The officials suggested private agencies could provide funds for urban nutrition programmes.

One group operating with private funds, the U.S.-based Christian Children's Fund, hopes by the end of the year to be providing food, clothing and medical care to

6,000 Ethiopian children, primarily in Addis Ababa and other cities.

Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission has acknowledged that malnutrition exists in the capital and other urban areas but says its primary duty is to assist the direct victims of the drought and famine.

Berhane Deressa, the deputy relief commissioner, said the government had concentrated its relief efforts on rural areas, where more than 90 per cent of Ethiopia's 42 million people live, to avoid increasing migration to the cities and aggravating unemployment and health problems there.

Compared to most of Ethiopia, where the per capita income of \$120 a year is the world's lowest, Addis Ababa seems relatively prosperous. But shantytowns exist throughout the city of more than a million people, and one encounters many begging, barefooted children clothed in rags.

Steve Reynolds, an American spokesman for the U.S.-based relief agency World Vision said that in some of Addis Ababa's poorest neighbourhoods more than half the children had thin limbs, bloated stomachs or other signs of malnutrition.



Declining agricultural productivity and population pressure often means that the best grazing lands of nomadic livestock herders are dug up by farmers. Especially in time of drought, nomads move onto land already occupied by settled farmers, and conflict results. Where the nomads are armed, as like these Afar tribesmen who moved into the settled Borkena valley in Wollo Region, Ethiopia, in mid-1984, the results can be bloody (Photo: Mark Edwards/Earthscan)

Conflict results. Where the nomads are armed, as like these Afar tribesmen who moved into the settled Borkena valley in Wollo Region, Ethiopia, in mid-1984, the results can be bloody (Photo: Mark Edwards/Earthscan)

Sexual abuse of children in Britain reaches alarming level

By Nassir Shirkhani
Reuters

LONDON — Child sexual abuse has reached alarming proportions in Britain, with parents the main culprits in a practice which leaves indelible mental scars on their victims, experts say.

Child psychotherapists are signalling their mounting concern and they have recently been touring schools to teach children how to seek protection and deter attackers.

Available statistics show that by the time Britain's 11 million children reach school leaving age, 10 per cent of them will have been molested. Children aged between four and 13 are most at risk.

But David Pithers, a psychotherapist of the National Children's Home, a voluntary organisation offering financial and medical aid to youngsters, said he believed the problem was still more horrifying, with about one in five children being sexually abused.

"Seventy per cent of all cases of sexual abuse occur within the home or within the family," he said. "The British family is a very private and protected place and it must be unlikely that the dark figure of sexual abuse will ever be fully known," he told Reuters in an interview.

His views were echoed by Eileen Vizard of London's Great Ormond Street Hospital, which specialises in paediatrics. She told a meeting of experts on child abuse in London this month:

"The bulk of sex abuse is done within the family by fathers, mothers, stepfathers and grandfathers. It is a myth that they are committed by frenzied sex fiends."

Sexual abuse, which ranges from fondling to rape, leaves deep and painful scars on children for the rest of their lives, according to Pithers.

"It robs them of their childhood."

Children become confused, depressed and find it almost impossible to cope with the kind of pain it imposes.

He said some female victims, when grown up, would never be able to face any kind of intimacy with men.

There is only a trickle of information why adults abuse children sexually. Michelle Elliot, an educational psychologist who tours schools telling children how to shun advances from strangers and, if necessary, to shriek for help, said:

"If we knew more about why people molest the young, we would be able to offer children greater protection."

Some experts pin the blame on marital problems or a breakdown in sexual relations between couples, causing fathers or stepfathers to opt for intercourse with their children.

This argument is borne out by David who said in a radio interview he began abusing his stepdaughter after he could no longer have sex with his wife. "After we had our two children, our sexual relations declined to the point where they were non-existent," he said.

Parents use all sorts of tricks in forging sexual links with their children. They often threaten to kill them if they tell other members of the family about the relationship. Children often comply.

Jackie told a radio programme on child abuse her father began molesting her when she was nine: "My dad said it just happens with kids."

Her elder sister Liz went through the same experience.

Liz told the programme when she protested against her father's advances, he replied: "It's better with me than with somebody outside you don't know."

The relationship continued for about five years until Liz informed the police. The father was arrested

and the two girls are now in the care of social services.

Experts agree that one of the best ways of helping victims to overcome the psychological problems is to free them from any sense of responsibility they may feel.

Sometimes this can prove difficult. "I think a lot of children who are sexually abused ... ac-

tually enjoyed the physical arousal, unless of course it's done in an extremely painful or sadistic way," psychotherapist Tony Baker said.

"This is one of the stumbling blocks in work with many adults who have been sexually abused as children. They feel guilty and responsible because they enjoyed some part of it."

Treatment is aimed at convincing

both children and adults they were the victims of an abuse of power and therefore had no moral responsibility.

Once victims accept that they are innocent they are more likely to forget the past and lead a normal life, experts say.

The National Children's Home recently launched a book series

called "It's Okay To Say No," which aims to help children to avoid sexual approaches from adults.

The basic message is for children to "say no" when faced with advances from people they do not know. But the book has been criticised because it fails to offer safeguards against child abuse at home.



CAMOUFLAGE: For cyclists wishing to hide their bikes from thieves and vandals, here is the ultimate in camouflage. The cycle can be barely recognisable. The bike is the work of British sculptor

Patrick Cook. A graduate of the Royal School of Art in London, Patrick makes a specialty out of brick sculptures. Note the accessories worn with the brick bike — brick shoes and even a matching brick hat!

Gulf Arab states join hands to save heritage

By Fouad Gawhari
Reuters

BAHRAIN — Gulf states are making concerted efforts to preserve Arab folklore arts, fearing their national heritage could be submerged by the onset of modernisation and oil wealth.

Scores of experts are touring towns, villages, bedouin camps and other communities in the region to record old songs, dances, pieces of music, proverbs, poems, tales and jokes.

Bahrain has a new heritage department, created by the government, to handle the task.

Oman, once an empire where African and Asian arts took on an Arab overtone across the centuries, this year established a specialised centre devoted to traditional music.

Concerned countries of the region had already joined hands to set up a Gulf Arab Folklore Centre in Jatar with an annual budget of \$3.6 million to document their heritage.

Its director Ali Abdallah Al

Khalifa explains: "In the face of spreading modernisation and change in almost all walks of life due to the discovery of oil, our folklore has suffered various ills of obliteration, perversion and oblivion."

Al Khalifa is critical of attempts to adapt traditional folklore dances for stage and television screens and wants to keep changes to a minimum.

He says the centre in Jatar, capital, Doha, has been busy collecting the old songs and dances of herding, harvesting and pearl diving.

Pearl diving was big business in Jatar before the oil boom. The divers would chant songs before plunging some 60 feet down into the warm waters of the Gulf for pearls.

The centre intends to publish soon a specialised journal in Arabic and English to promote awareness of folklore.

Oman's leader Sultan Jaboo Bin Said has taken a strong personal interest in safeguarding local heritage.

Lendl scores a golden victory over McEnroe

ANTWERP, Belgium (R) — Ivan Lendl Sunday became the man with the golden racket as he majestically proved the number one tennis position is his by rights.

Lendl powered his way to \$200,000 in prize money and a fabulous diamond-encrusted gold racket in the European Championships' Championship final.

He overcame John McEnroe 1-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-2 in an eagerly awaited follow-up to their last clash, won by Lendl, in the final of the U.S. Open earlier this year.

For Lendl the victory was doubly sweet. Apart from the value of the trophy, put at \$700,000, there was the satisfaction of stamping his authority on a match that looked like it might be out of reach at the end of the first set.

McEnroe started the match explosively, blowing Lendl all over the court with fine passing shots and cross-volleys which left the Czechoslovak flat-footed.

McEnroe raced ahead 4-0 in the first set and wrapped it up in 31 minutes.

But the turning point came in the second set after Lendl, clinging tenaciously to his service, forced a tie-break.

For Lendl it all suddenly seemed to come together. His volleying improved and two inspired aces gave him the impetus to capture the set.

With his confidence and rhythm back, Lendl was a different man and McEnroe's concentration wavered after Lendl broke his service in the first game of the third set.

From then on it was mostly downhill for the American, who must have been disappointed after his convincing semifinal performance against Wimbledon champion Boris Becker Saturday.

Lendl said: "The turning point was the tie-break and then making the break in the third set. When I won the third set I was very

happy." McEnroe admitted: "I let myself down mentally when I lost the tie-break. He played a great match and he is in better physical shape... I do not see him getting away from me, though if he did maybe it would be a good thing as it would give me more motivation."

It was all over in two hours 55 minutes, leaving Lendl with the problem of what to do with a tennis racket comprising six kilos of gold and almost 1,500 diamonds, and the organisers with the headache of coming up with another, equally extravagant, trophy.

Lendl keeps the trophy for winning the championship three times within a five year-period.

The champion held it aloft for the 16,000 crowd to see and the organisers dimmed the lights so the diamonds could glow more brightly.

Lendl, contemplating one of the sport's more glittering ornaments, said he had not had time to think about what to do with it.

Kiwi favoured to win Melbourne Cup race

MELBOURNE (R) — Horse racing enthusiasts across Australia and New Zealand are looking to eight-year-old stayer Kiwi to repeat his 1983 triumph and win Tuesday's Melbourne Cup, Australia's richest and most famous race.

Racegoers still talk in awe of the sensational finish two years ago when the New Zealand-born and bred horse went from last to first in the home straight at the end of the two-mile 3.2 km race.

The horse, unfit last year, was named joint favourite at 6-1 in the latest betting with four-year-old New Zealand mare Our Sophia.

However, the strongest challenge facing Kiwi in the 125th running of the race may come from last year's winner Black Knight.

Black Knight, currently 10-1, is owned and bred by Australia's wealthiest man, Robert Holmes A'Court, who would dearly love to win his second cup in front of

Britain's visiting royal couple, Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

The horse set a time of 3 minutes 18.9 seconds last year, the same as Kiwi's winning effort in 1983.

The field of 24 is one of the strongest in the cup's history and is full of proven stayers, including Mapperley Heights, 8-1, part-owned by British pools millionaire Robert Sangster.

Mapperley Heights would be the first pregnant mare to win the cup and her condition has attracted a sentimental following.

"I suppose most mothers would like to see her win and that might drop the odds," Sangster told reporters.

The unpredictable handicap race traditionally stops the nation, including parliament, for three minutes every year and the royal presence has made it the social as well as sporting event of 1985.

Please control yourselves, ladies

By Anne S. Crowley
AP Sports Writer

MONTREAL (AP) — Athletes from 38 nations at the 23rd World Gymnastics Championships were cautioned Sunday not to hold up an event or try to influence judges by playing to the crowd or to television cameras.

Frank Edmonds, vice president of the International Federation of Gymnastics, said the organisation was concerned about "exhibitionistic behaviour" at recent competitions, especially the 1984 Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

"There is a feeling amongst the executive committee that this is not spontaneous, that it is promoted and that it is an attempt to influence the judges," Edmonds said. "One has to remember that there is another gymnast all keyed up and waiting to start."

Violators could lose points from individual and team scores, he said.

A total of 363 gymnasts will be competing in the week-long championships, which begin Monday with the men's team compulsory.

The first women's competition is Tuesday.

The Soviets and East Germans, who boycotted the 1984 Games, are in attendance, making this the first truly international meet since the 1983 World Championships.

Though Edmonds insisted the warning was not directed at any one country or individual, American Mary Lou Retton's celebration of her Olympic gold medal last year fit his description.

After scoring a perfect 10.0 on the vault to clinch the gold medal in the all-around at the Olympics, Retton, who is not competing here, jumped into the arms of her coach, then returned to the podium and waved to the crowd and hugged her teammates.

"We don't want to (allow) a situation like soccer and tennis with all its prima donnas," Edmonds said. "We have issued a warning to the federations that if any of their people make a lot of fuss... if the coaches go and kiss the gymnasts... then there will be penalties."

Edmonds allowed that a curtain call would be permissible if the gymnast had just scored a 10, adding, "We're not going to be very strict on this."

"We don't want to get a great kissing act, with gymnasts prancing around like dancing dervishes," he said. "Ours is a disciplined sport."

"If somebody has done something outstanding and the crowd is responding, it will be ok (acceptable). But there should be an element of common sense in it."

The problem, he said, is that gymnastics has become "very TV-conscious."

"People are acting by imitation, rather than a spontaneous, genuine reaction," he said. "It was very obvious (in Los Angeles), which helped us become aware of the problem."

Edmonds said that at the rhythmic gymnastic championships in Spain last month, Federation President Yuri Titov had to admonish the crowd because its cheering and clapping delayed the competition.

Real Madrid, Sporting Gijon are winners

MADRID (R) — Real Madrid and Sporting Gijon kept their unbeaten records intact in the Spanish first division this weekend.

Real's opponents, Hercules of Alicante, put up a brave fight until the 40th minute when Michel Gonzalez put the Madrid side ahead.

But they were no match for the league leaders in the second, with goals by Manuel Sanchez, Antonio Maceda and Juanito Gomez earning Real a 4-0 win.

Their seventh win in 10 starts — a powerful right-foot shot from outside the penalty area. Champions Barcelona, who

defend a two-goal lead in the second leg of their European Cup second round tie against Porto in Portugal on Wednesday, had to settle for a 2-2 draw away to Real Valladolid.

Luis Gail converted a 49th minute penalty to give Valladolid the lead.

Barcelona's equaliser was a bizarre own goal by Javier Sanchez

Valles. He tripped over the ball after Scottish international Steve Archibald had stormed into the penalty area.

Victor Fortas regained the lead for Valladolid midway through the half, but the champions drew level within four minutes, Marcos Alonso scoring from long range.

Bears remain unbeaten in NFL

NEW YORK (AP) — The Chicago Bears got a vintage offensive performance from veteran running back Walter Payton and a bonus from rookie lineman William Perry to beat Green Bay 16-10 Sunday and remain after nine games the only undefeated team in the National Football League.

Payton rushed for 192 yards and a key fourth-quarter touchdown, while Perry, who weighs more than 135 kg, caught his first touchdown pass.

Perry gained national attention two weeks ago when he ran for a touchdown, also against Green Bay. The 4-year toss from quarterback Jim McMahon Sunday came with 25 seconds left in the

second quarter and gave the Bears 7-3 lead.

Payton now has gained more than 14,000 yards rushing.

In other games, it was New England 17, Miami 13; the New York Giants 23, Tampa Bay 20; Minnesota 16, Detroit 13; Cincinnati 23, Buffalo 17; Houston 23, Kansas City 20; Pittsburgh 10, Cleveland 9; and Washington 44, Atlanta 10.

Also, Seattle defeated the Los Angeles Raiders 33-3; the Los Angeles Rams stopped New Orleans 28-10; the New York Jets tripped Indianapolis 35-17; San Francisco beat Philadelphia 24-13 and San Diego routed Denver 30-10.

Europeans vie for quarterfinal places

LONDON (R) — Holders Juventus, relieved of the strain of extending their record-equalling start season by Napoli on Sunday, will face pressure of a different kind when they meet Verona in the European Cup on Wednesday.

A brilliantly-executed free-kick by Diego Maradona in front of a capacity 83,000 crowd in Naples ended Juventus' run of eight league wins, and now they must entertain the Italian champions in the eerie silence of an empty Stadio Comunale in Turin.

But coach Giovanni Trapattoni is unperturbed and believes the Zebras' defeat by Napoli may have been a blessing in disguise as his team prepare for their second round second leg Champions' Cup tie.

"It was a stroke of luck in one way," he said. "There has been too much pressure on the players to collect two points every week."

Without the backing of their fans — the ban on spectators is part of Juventus' punishment following the riot at the European Cup final in Brussels on May 29 when 39 people died — Juventus must recover their best form to win and clinch a place in what promises to be a glittering quarter-final draw.

Assuming Juventus, who remain three points clear of AC Milan, can overcome Verona, beaten 2-1 at Roma after Danish striker Preben Elkjaer had put them ahead, they could be joined in the last eight by Anderlecht, Barcelona, Bayern Munich, Aberdeen and Honved.

The line-up is likely to be completed by Zenit Leningrad of the Soviet Union and Gothenburg of Sweden.

Anderlecht, who had a bye in the first round and beat Omonia Nicosia of Cyprus only 1-0 in their home leg, were knocked out of the Belgian Cup by Lierse at the weekend. They were beaten 8-7 on penalties following a 1-1 draw.

Barcelona continued their slow return to the form that carried them to the Spanish title with a 2-2 draw at Real Valladolid. With Bernd Schuster and Steve Archibald back to fitness, Barcelona should be capable of defending their 2-0 first leg lead in Portugal.

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Economy

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4420/30	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3669/74	Canadian dollars
	2.5940/50	West German marks
	2.9250/60	Dutch guilders
	2.1290/300	Swiss francs
	52.47/52	Belgian francs
	7.9000/50	French francs
	1751/1752	Italian lire
	207.40/50	Japanese yen
	7.8130/80	Swedish crowns
	7.8100/50	Norwegian crowns
	9.4070/120	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	325.50/326.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed mixed with the market tending to lack direction after a quiet session, dealers said. Share prices had firmed initially in response to the sharp rise on Wall Street on Friday. At 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was little changed at 1378.9, down 0.1.

ICI ended 8p higher at 672 and Glaxo rose 10p to 1495, both having been traded heavily in the U.S. on Friday. Distillers returned to 465 after 455 while Blue Circle dropped 18p to 580 due to the foreign debt problem in Mexico where it has wide spread interests, dealers said. North American firms.

STC advanced 7p to 85 after brokers' profits upgrading while among other electricals, Oxford Instruments jumped 42p to 390 after higher than expected interim results.

In dull banks, Barclays eased 7p to 412 and Midland dropped 10p to 439. Insurances met buying support with Sun Life 11p higher at 890 and General Accident 10p firmer at 705.

Stores were generally firm ahead of the dividend season with Dixons advancing 13p to 917 and Burton 15p dearer at 568 while J. Sainsbury added 2p to 358 ahead of results on Tuesday.

Government bonds showed mixed movements of around 1/16 point and gold shares were lower.

Thatcher may relax monetarist theory in election run up

LONDON (R) — Despite vigorous protestations that she will not change economic course, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appears to be preparing moves to help create jobs in a bid to remain in power for a third term.

"There are straws in the wind," hints that the government may be preparing to relax monetarism and embrace a more expansionary posture in the run-up to a 1987 or 1988 general election, said economist Jeremy Hale of stockbrokers Simon and Coates.

The monetarist philosophy underpinning Mrs. Thatcher's six years in office holds that government can best steer the economy by holding down public spending and limiting a broad measure of money known as Sterling M3 to curb inflation.

But in a speech on Oct. 17, Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson abruptly declared that Sterling M3 — which quantifies the money circulating in notes, coins and bank accounts — was no longer a useful indicator and would be disregarded for the rest of the current financial year.

"Monetarism is dead — official," an editorial in the Financial Times newspaper declared the next day. The weekly Economist magazine went further saying: "Pure monetarism has been in rigor mortis for at least a year."

Just a week earlier, both Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Lawson had been adamant the government would not respond to calls to expand the economy in an effort to reduce the record level of unemployment.

Although 3.34 million people or 13.8 per cent of the workforce are out of a job, Mrs. Thatcher told the ruling Conservative Party's annual conference: "There is one thing we will not do. We will not reflate."

But Mr. Lawson's dismissal of Sterling M3, in a speech to Britain's financial community, left many analysts believing that Mrs. Thatcher was preparing for a policy change in a bid to win the next general election, which has to be held by June 1988.

Mr. Lawson's major dilemma is how to deliver results on jobs without compromising his deeply held belief that more government spending would rekindle inflation, rather than create jobs.

The pressure increased later when the Confederation of British Industry, which group's top employers, called on the government to boost public spending next year by £1 billion (\$1.4 billion) to create more jobs.

Under Mrs. Thatcher, annual inflation, already on a rising trend, leapt to over 20 per cent in May 1980. She blamed the previous Labour administration while the opposition blamed her decision to raise taxes on consumption to pay for income tax cuts.

Inflation has now fallen back to just under six per cent. The Conservatives credit monetarism but their opponents say it is a result of falling demand in a recession.

But there has also been a dramatic rise in unemployment, from just over a million when Mrs. Thatcher took power. Much of the country's traditional manufacturing base was swept away by a high exchange rate as Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Lawson proclaimed faith in the transition to a newly competitive, high-technology Britain.

It is a dream to which Mr. Lawson remains loyal. Said by colleagues to have a brilliant intellect, his public image is of someone who is cold, unapproachable and arrogant.

In his speech to the financiers, he flatly rejected the warnings of an all-party House of Lords (Upper House) committee which said the manufacturing decline would leave Britain in crisis once North Sea oil began to run out in the 1990s.

"Anyone who fails to recognise that British industry as a whole, for all its problems, is in a healthier state than it was six years ago is simply not living in the real world," he said.

According to Simon and Coates analyst Hale, "Lawson genuinely believes that you can't target jobs and output... according to his theory, all the government can do is create stable conditions in the economy in which industry and enterprise can flourish."

Mr. Lawson told the Conservative conference the number of people in work had risen by about 600,000 since the beginning of Mrs. Thatcher's second term.

But official figures show an even greater rise in the workforce and prospects look upturning, with forecasters unanimous in predicting a slowdown for the economy next year.

Opinion polls overwhelmingly identify unemployment as the main issue worrying voters and leading Conservatives have acknowledged it would be difficult or impossible for Mrs. Thatcher to win a third term with joblessness at its present level.

From the government's viewpoint, a recent series of inner-city riots has drawn more unwelcome attention to possible long-term dangers inherent in high unemployment.

While Mrs. Thatcher has denied that social conditions caused the violence, most analysts agree that long-term unemployment is breeding alienation, frustration and the potential for violence among youths living in Britain's decaying inner cities.

If the government is to make any real impact on unemployment by 1987, it has to start acting within the next few months.

Analysts believe Mrs. Thatcher's strong desire to become the first British prime minister to win three successive elections may soften Mr. Lawson's ideological fervour.

Some say this has already happened. "Mr. Lawson, the zealot who in 1980 had all the conviction of a latter-day Anabaptist, is the self-styled pragmatist of 1985," Mr. Christopher Huhne, economics editor of the Guardian newspaper, wrote recently.

World may face serious energy problems in 1990s, U.N. chief says

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar said here that serious energy problems might surface in the 1990s, notwithstanding the abundant energy availability in the world today.

In two reports to the U.N. General Assembly's economic committee, Mr. De Cuellar called for serious attention to be given to the development of energy resources in developing countries.

Discussions centred on prospects for the development of hydrocarbons, coal, nuclear and hydropower, biomass, geothermal and wind energy in the Third World.

Mr. De Cuellar said bilateral programmes of technical and financial assistance to developing countries regarding the development of energy resources had expanded.

However, efforts to increase the number of institutional channels through which capital could be diverted for the purpose, seemed to be lacking, he added.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) had launched a new programme to assist energy-related development through the private sector, he said.

In the reports, Mr. De Cuellar assessed the prospects for the development of energy resources in developing countries, the financial and non-financial constraints of such development and national and international policies, such as South-South cooperation and multilateral assistance.

Subroto urges unity

Meanwhile, Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto said Monday in Jakarta that OPEC would discuss a new flexible price system for crude oil at its next meeting in December.

Dr. Subroto, chairman of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), also repeated an earlier call to members to stay united against difficult market conditions by maintaining

the present pricing arrangements. Asked to elaborate on the concept of flexible pricing, he said:

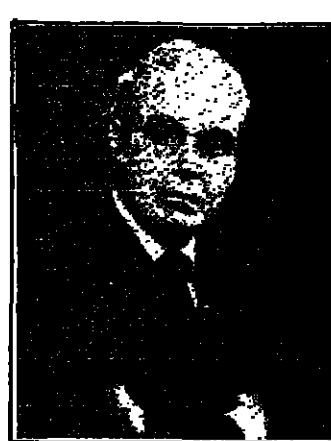
"Instead of setting the price at one point, we will have a range of prices with maximum and minimum limits. As you know oil prices fluctuate in the market." He gave no further details.

Dr. Subroto told an oil conference in London last month that he felt a price range was more realistic than setting the price at a particular point.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba Sunday repeated a statement he made last Thursday that OPEC's 13 members were free to sell their oil at any price they wished.

However, Dr. Subroto said OPEC members should try to correct the present situation and not "follow what others are doing to weaken the market." In an apparent reference to Saudi Arabia's "netback deals."

This arrangement, announced in September, linked Saudi oil pri-



Javier Perez de Cuellar

ces to those of oil products. "You know that we have a price agreement that we have to follow and it is the intention that OPEC members should not erode the price of oil by selling at a lower price," Dr. Subroto told reporters after seeing President Suharto.

Dr. Subroto urged President Suharto as calling for increased dialogue between OPEC and non-OPEC nations to stabilise prices and maintain solidarity in the 13-nation group.

Europeans face key issues at Eureka talks

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Ministers from 18 West European states meet Tuesday in Hanover to discuss a drive to cut the U.S. and Japanese lead in high technology, amid conflict over funding and organisation.

Eureka, proposed by French President Francois Mitterrand in April as a civilian alternative to President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) or "Star Wars" plan, is hailed by its founders as Europe's way to secure jobs and future prosperity.

But despite political backing from all 18 nations — the European Community's 10 plus Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Austria, Switzerland and Turkey — there is no agreement on who will pay for Eureka and how it will be organised.

"Tomorrow's discussion may appear formal, but it's about the substance of Eureka itself... if it stays as loose as it is now, it doesn't mean a thing," said one diplomat.

Diplomats here and in Bonn said a draft declaration largely agreed for the two-day talks in Hanover by officials from each country skirts the problem of finance.

So far the only offer of funds came when Mr. Mitterrand announced in his launching speech in Paris a French pledge of one billion francs (\$155 million) for projects in 1986.

West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has vetoed any extra funds for Eureka in next year's budget and Britain has made clear no government money will be made available.

One diplomat in Bonn said: "Even the French money wasn't really extra... there's not an additional penny (for Eureka)."

The 10 areas of research already identified for Eureka, including computers, robotics and laser technology, all require vast amounts of start-up capital.

The dispute over organisation concerns whether a permanent secretariat, linked to the European Community's executive commission, should be set up.

Pakistan to encourage foreign private investment

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Pakistan will create more opportunities for foreign investment after military rule ends, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said Sunday.

Mr. Junejo's remarks came at a meeting with a group of investors and businessmen from Europe. The group is currently in Pakistan under the auspices of the Brussels-based International Public Affairs Centre.

Mr. Junejo said his government looked forward to foreign private investment to develop the energy sector, modernise agriculture, set up farm industries and start projects to fight waterlogging and salinity.

Mr. Junejo said his government's priority was generation of electricity and introduction of modern technology, and that he would welcome joint venture in these fields.

French aid budget to rise 7% in 1986

PARIS (R) — French aid will rise by about seven per cent in 1986, with credits to the least developed countries accounting for just over one quarter of the total budget, French Finance Minister Pierre Berezgoy said Monday.

French contributions to international banks and development funds will exceed 3.5 billion francs (\$440 million) next year, he told a conference on development and taxation here.

The country's contribution to the European Development Fund, set up to finance the Lome Convention covering African, Caribbean and Pacific nations, will rise close to two billion francs (\$250 million), he added.

Mr. Berezgoy said a new awareness among developed countries of the problems facing the Third World emerged during last month's meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Seoul.

"Economic growth has returned to the top rank of preoccupations of those responsible for the world economy. We are no longer content to talk of the debt crisis, we are more aware on all sides that it is necessary for indebted countries to produce more to pay off their debts," he said.

Marcos hopes elections will raise foreign loans

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos was calling an early presidential election because the Philippines needed more cash to prop up its sick economy and to bankroll its fight against Communist rebels, financial sources say.

His announcement Monday of a Jan. 17 election, 18 months before it was necessary, followed prolonged speculation about his political future and growing alarm in the United States over the country's economic course.

Manila-based bankers and businessmen said an honest election could revive the government's credibility and restore business confidence.

Businessmen said production was suffering because of the lack of confidence and there was little sign of new foreign investment.

Marcos, after telling a U.S. television station Sunday night he was ready to hold elections, named the election day to cheering supporters in Tarlac, north of Manila.

"We need a snap election to convince the world that our programme is supported by the people," he said. "We need foreign loans, the financial assistance and foreign investment from abroad."

He also said the money was needed to fight Communist rebels. Marcos has been under pressure from the United States to call elections and institute political reforms.

Diplomats saw his announcement as a victory for Washington, worried about the threat the Communist rebellion poses to its military bases in the Philippines.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Approach ventures from an angle of knowing what the possibilities actually are to make them work out at a considerable benefit. Think over objections from influential persons.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have fine creative ideas, but must still convince a clever person in business that they are worth your time and effort.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A family tie could re-orient your spending so much time with an associate, but this is necessary, so try to explain.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have many fine opportunities to advance in the business world, so make the most of them. Put all that dull work aside.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) There are many new outlets through which to add to present abundance, so seize the best of such.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You have fine ideas for advancing your career, but home ties could throw cold water on them if you permit.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can get ahead through private avenues today, so avoid dashing hither and yon in the outside world.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Look to generous pals for assistance in gaining your finest aims and avoid a greedy financier.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more willing to do what bigwigs suggest since your own ideas are not so good today, though you are enthused about them.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A private anxiety could deter your progress in the outside world, if you permit. Try to get out of that rut you are in.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can be very happy with the one you love provided you don't permit friends to interfere.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't enter into any agreement that may arise between a partner and an official or you could become the whipping boy.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have to schedule your time and activities well if you are to handle work at hand. Be wise.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she can see everything that comes up from its greatest potential, but is also practical, so teach to combine the two and get extraordinary results. Give praise for anything spectacular that is accomplished and your progeny can become a very successful person.

THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sabin

ACROSS

- 1 Polled grain
- 2 Indian tongue
- 3 Attic
- 4 Rag type
- 5 A Webster
- 6 Blunder
- 7 Tickler-treat
- 8 Broom or broom
- 9 Family
- 10 "La Bonte"
- 11 Tickler-treat
- 12 Made a white
- 13 Christmas
- 14 — of Sundays (long time)
- 15 Attention
- 16 Pious entries
- 17 Different
- 18 Prepare an
- 19 Washing up
- 20 "King Kong"
- 21 Fey
- 22 Tree covers
- 23 Blank
- 24 Diamond
- 25 Comma after
- 26 Adhesive
- 27 Satisfy
- 28 Bawdy
- 29 Comma
- 30 Sound of
- 31 real 17A
- 32 Began to
- 33 appear
- 34 Shyness
- 35 Corn oil
- 36 Widdling
- 37 Oct. 31 garb
- 38 high point
- 39 Person's part
- 40 Old man's
- 41 Chip in
- 42 Youngster
- 43 "These were"
- 44 —

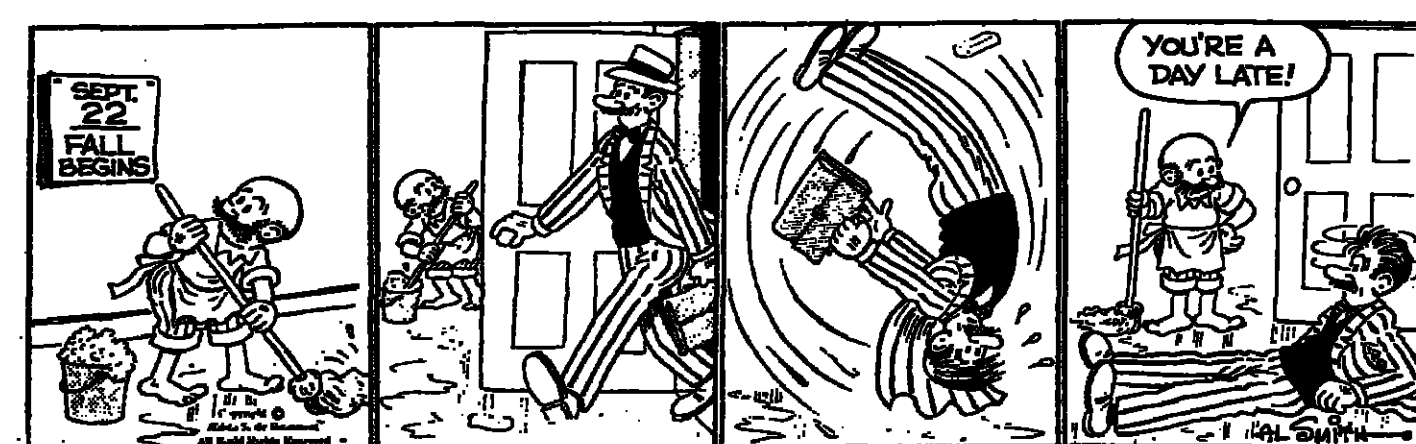
DOWN

- 1 Oct. 31 wear
- 2 "Catch-22"
- 3 — off
- 4 Actor-London
- 5 Messed up
- 6 Chamber
- 7 Fla. town
- 8 Sentence
- 9 Error
- 10 Gets the news
- 11 Showy
- 12 "Boof"
- 13 On-bound pup
- 14 Operated
- 15 Amb bar
- 16 Sets amounts
- 17 Milk product
- 18 Graced
- 19 Gta for eye
- 20 TTY
- 21 Hooper
- 22 Stumble
- 23 Sniffing
- 24 Persuade time
- 25 Table wrap
- 26 Initiate
- 27 Shantel
- 28 Preserver
- 29 Or, philo-
- 30 —
- 31 Non-cherry
- 32 Defective

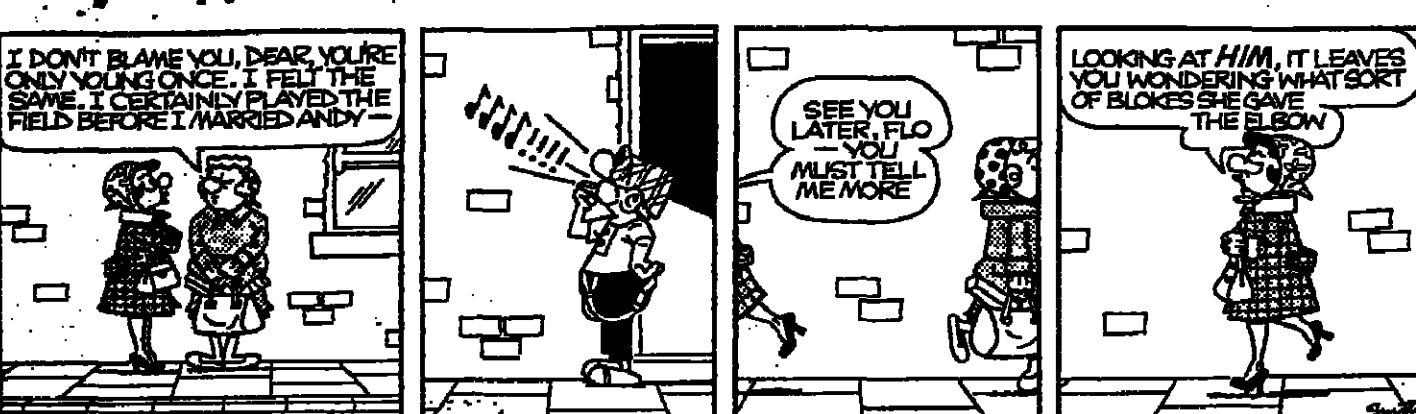
Peanuts



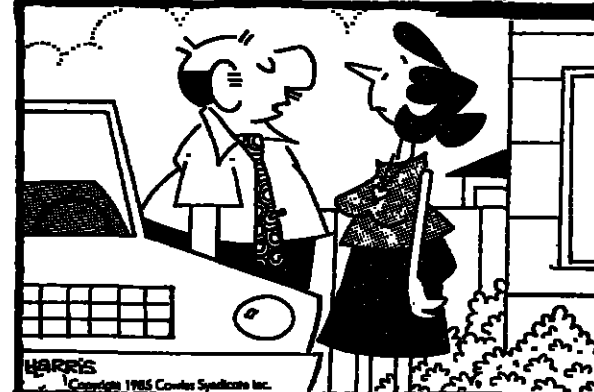
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



"The dentist pulled and pulled, but he couldn't extract the money from my wallet."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EVVAL

KECHE

IBBART

BATTERY

HOW THEY GREETED EACH OTHER AT THE CARDIOLOGISTS' ANNUAL SHINDIG.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIGHT PRIOR CORNEA GUIDED

Answer: What the card game at the oil field must have been — "RIGGED"

Marcos calls for elections on Jan. 17

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos, battling a Communist rebellion and growing political unrest, Monday called presidential elections in the Philippines on Jan. 17.

The poll, apparently responding to U.S. pressure, will be the first real test of his popularity since 1969.

A palace statement said Mr. Marcos told 50,000 cheering supporters in Tarlac, home town of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino, the election would "erase doubts regarding the popularity of my administration."

He said he would stand alone, without a vice-presidential candidate, because "the issue is Marcos."

Mr. Marcos, 68, has ruled the Philippines since 1965. He was re-elected in 1972, a year before his term was due to expire.

Most opposition parties boycotted the next election in 1981 after martial law was lifted.

Diplomats said the announcement was a major victory for the U.S. administration, which has been pressing Mr. Marcos to hold elections. Two weeks ago he said no presidential poll would be held before it was due in 1987.

Washington fears the growing Communist insurgency might threaten its military bases in the Philippines, which monitor Soviet military activity in the Far East.

President Reagan sent a close friend, Senator Paul Laxalt, to Manila last month to convey his concern to Mr. Marcos.

After Mr. Marcos said in a U.S. television interview Sunday night he would hold an early election in January, Washington officials said his statement was encouraging. Sen. Laxalt called it exciting.

Mr. Marcos told the television interviewer the election would answer criticism of his campaign against rebellion and his economic recovery plans as well as the question of his own popularity.

Former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said an election would "confirm suspicion that either his (Marcos) health is declining or there is pressure from outside."

Mr. Marcos was rumoured last year to be seriously ill and he disappeared from public view for several weeks. He said later he was suffering from asthma and allergies.

The opposition greeted Monday's news with reservation because of unresolved legal and constitutional hurdles, although one opposition leader, Homobono Adaza, said: "The announcement calls for national rejoicing."

Opposition leaders reacted with caution, noting the constitutional hurdles allowed Mr. Marcos room for manoeuvre.

Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, however, asserted an election in January was "more than a possibility," and added: "It is more real now."

Political opposition to Mr. Marcos has been fragmented in the past and has yet to agree on a single candidate to oppose Mr. Marcos. Leaders, however, had anticipated a call for an early poll and have formed a committee to pick a single nominee.

In the past few weeks Corason Aquino, 52, widow of the slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, has emerged as the only figure who could unite the fractured opposition.

A spokesman for the opposition Liberal Party said several leaders believed January elections would favour Mr. Marcos and that he must give the opposition a "fighting chance" before they agree to take part.

Some U.S. officials noted that an early national election, in which Mr. Marcos said he would seek a mandate to extend his nearly two decades of rule, would fulfil only one of several major U.S. desires for reform in the Philippines.

Sen. Laxalt said "what's going on in the Philippines is a crisis of confidence based on the perception that he (Marcos) doesn't have the political support of his people, and I just think he did the right thing."

Officially, the U.S. State Department and the White House had no comment on Mr. Marcos' statement.

Privately, however, some U.S. officials said they were pleased by Mr. Marcos' promise to test his mandate to rule.

"Today's statement was his strongest to date" on elections, one official said. "It seemed to be a much stronger indication of his intentions than earlier statements."

The official cautioned that Mr. Marcos has previously hinted he might seek an early national election, only to later drop the matter, citing various complications.

The official said timing of the elections was not as important to the United States as whether they are "free and fair." Another U.S. official warned that the call for a national election did nothing to satisfy other important and longstanding U.S. concerns about major economic and military reforms in the Philippines.

Mexico hunts drug smugglers who killed 21 police

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican troops and police combed coastal forests in the eastern state of Veracruz Monday for a marijuana-smuggling gang that killed 21 policemen in what is being called the "Day of the Dead massacre."

But the 50-man gang, who gunned down the policemen in a wild West-style gunbattle, appeared to have vanished. Police said many of them were probably natives of the area and may have managed to disperse towards their homes.

The shoot-out, in which the policemen, including federal anti-narcotics agents, were outnumbered by the gang's automatic weapons, happened on Friday on Mexico's "Day of the Dead" holiday, similar to Halloween.

It focused attention on Mexico's serious drug smuggling problem that had disappeared after the grave September earthquake.

The smugglers were caught red-handed loading six tons of locally-grown marijuana onto motor boats on the Coahuila river just before dawn on Friday.

"Federal police. Don't move," the policemen shouted. But they were answered with heavy gunfire and were cut down one by one as the smugglers tried to ensure there were no witnesses.

Two policemen who crawled to safety saw the smugglers haul the bodies on board the motor boats and trucks they had used to carry the marijuana, and carry them off to a desolate spot farther down the river.

Four other bodies were later found at the scene of the shooting. It was not yet clear whether they were peasants caught in the cross-fire or members of the gang, police sources said.

The incident did not come to light until late on Saturday, when an undertaker in the town of Minatitlan reported an unusual burst of customer interest.

Ugandan rebels set up interim administration

NAIROBI (R) — Ugandan rebels said Monday they were setting up an interim administration in areas they control pending a peace agreement with the military government in Kampala.

The decision by the National Resistance Army (NRA) appeared to be aimed at strengthening their grasp in their stronghold in south-west Uganda, diplomats said.

The rebels, who are holding peace talks in Nairobi with Uganda's military government, said an interim administration was being established "in zones liberated by the NRA to provide services pending an agreement with the junta in Kampala."

In a press statement signed by NRA Chairman Yoweri Museveni, the rebels said they were setting up 17 departments dealing with matters such as finance, education and minerals as well as 13 district offices.

The announcement named Haji Musa Kigongo as chief administrator and G. Gyangenda as national political commissar.

The two sides appear far from reaching a peace accord and have failed to agree on NRA representation on Uganda's ruling military council.

The rebels have demanded half the seats on the council and are strongly opposed to the inclusion of army officers who served under former dictator Idi Amin.

But the military government, which seized power from President Milton Obote in July, insists

that former Amin supporters be represented for the sake of national unity.

The NRA says it, rather than head of state Gen. Tito Okello, was primarily responsible for overthrowing Obote and should therefore have a major role in running the country.

The rebels are widely respected in the south-west for their discipline, in strong contrast to government troops often accused of killing, robbing or raping defenceless civilians.

Meanwhile, Ugandan security officials arrested 20 people Sunday after a night of sporadic shooting in many parts of the capital Kampala, witnesses said.

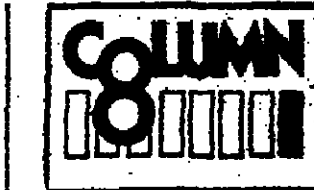
They said the men, whose identity was not immediately known, were arrested for alleged illegal possession of firearms following a door-to-door search by police after the shots.

One witness, who asked not to be named, said the firing was started by drunken government soldiers on guard duty in the city.

It was not clear at whom the shooting was directed and police declined to confirm the arrests or to comment on the firing.

Kampala has been a nervous city since an army coup last July overthrew Obote.

Rebels fighting the military government have threatened to storm Kampala, prompting the authorities to station several thousands of troops in and around the capital.



Prodigy aged 5 goes to pre-college classes

PEKING (R) — A five-year-old Chinese boy has begun pre-university science classes, and his doctor father tells him to stand on his head and eat a special diet to promote his intelligence. China's press weekly has reported. The weekly newspaper said the boy, Jin Jin, is in a science class which prepares students for Wuhan University. The central China university has also set up a special intensive course for the prodigy, whose intelligence quota is estimated at 10 times that of most children at the same age, and who reads English-language science books. Jin Jin's father specialises in trying to produce healthier and more intelligent children, the paper said. While she was pregnant, his mother climbed hills every day for exercise, ate passion fruit, pears, tomatoes and water melons, and slept apart from her husband, the paper added. Jin Jin is kept on a diet rich in zinc, but without aluminium — the family's cooking pots are iron or earthenware. He also stands on his head regularly to ensure good blood flow to his brain, the paper added.

Diana 'worth \$500m'

NEW YORK (AP) — As a glamorous royal asset, Princess Diana is probably worth about \$500 million to Britain in goodwill value, People magazine estimates. The publication reached the figure by estimating sales of products benefiting from association with the Princess, including 27 million copies of books about her, and the amount she has drawn to Britain in increased spending by tourists eager to catch a glimpse of her. "Seldom in the course of human endeavor, have so many owed so much to one officially unemployed mother of two," the magazine observes in its Nov. 11 issue.

Panda named 'model mum' after giving birth to seven

PEKING (R) — Mei-Mei, a giant panda in Chengdu Zoo in central China, has been named a "model mother" after giving birth to seven babies, making her the most prolific panda ever known, the New China News Agency said Monday. The agency said Mei-Mei had given birth five times since 1980 as a result of artificial insemination, producing twins on two occasions. All seven are still alive.

Pope beatifies first journalist

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul beatified Titus Brandsma, a Dutch journalist and priest who died in a Nazi concentration camp, in a solemn ceremony in St. Peter's Basilica. He is the first professional journalist to receive beatification, the last step before sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church. Brandsma, a priest and religious journalist who died at the Dachau Concentration Camp in West Germany during World War II, was declared blessed and proclaimed a martyr at a mass before a 10,000-strong crowd.

Oman beach clean-up to help turtles

MUSCAT (R) — Oman has ordered a clean-up of beaches around the capital to improve survival chances for the sultanate's thousands of breeding turtles, officials have said. Litter left by picnickers and sunbathers is a hazard for young turtles when females return to the beaches of their birth to lay eggs. Experts say that, even in best conditions, only one in a thousand of the new-born turtles survives to maturity at 30 to 50 years. The weekly beach sweep, ordered by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Tourist Department, will be followed by a clean-up of coral reefs around Oman.

Villagers cook world's biggest stew

DURANGO, Spain (R) — Villagers in the northern Basque province of Vizcaya have cooked what they described as the world's biggest stew in a pot which needs a crane to lift the lid. The meat is from a 780 kilogram bull stewed in a 3,400 litre (750 gallon) cooking pot. Some 11 cooks and 200 helpers prepared the meal for more than 1,000 guests from across Spain's Basque country, organisers said.

Alfonsin wins broad support in mid-term polls

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has won broad support for his policies, including an economic austerity plan, in mid-term elections that will increase his Radical Party's congressional majority, party leaders said.

Marcelo Sturbin, the party's leading candidate in the capital, said the Radicals won Sunday's polls because they are the "only revolutionary, popular and national alternative."

With 69 per cent of the vote counted early Monday, the Radicals had won 44 per cent against 25 per cent taken by the different factions of the main opposition party, the Peronists.

Interior Minister Antonio Tro-

ccoli predicted the results would increase the party's majority in the 254-member House of Deputies from one to six seats. Half of the body was being renewed in the poll.

The elections were held under a state of siege declared one week ago to counter a wave of anonymous bombings and threats, believed related to the approaching verdicts in a human rights trial against nine former military leaders, politicians said.

No violence was reported during the voting but fighting broke out between rival political groups celebrating the results in several areas of the country. Police in Buenos Aires used teargas and water cannons to clear the streets.

South African court relaxes bail for Boesak

CAPE TOWN (R) — A South African court Monday substantially relaxed bail conditions for Rev. Allan Boesak, a leading anti-apartheid activist facing subversion charges.

Magistrate W.A. De Klerk scrapped bail conditions imposed when Rev. Boesak first appeared in court on Sept. 20, including a ban on press interview, attending funerals, addressing meetings and leaving his local district without police permission.

Ruling at a court in Malmesbury, 60 kilometres north of Cape Town, the magistrate said Rev. Boesak still must not communicate with state witnesses, encourage disinvestment or boycotts, or visit schools. Bail remained at 20,000 rand (\$7,000).

De Klerk said it was most unlikely that Rev. Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, would flee the country because he was a man of high political morals.

Rev. Boesak was detained on Aug. 27, a day before he was due to lead a march on the Cape Town jail where black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela is held. He is a patron of the United Democratic Front, South Africa's largest legal opposition group.

Mr. Mandela, jailed for over 20 years, is recovering satisfactorily from prostate gland surgery in Cape Town, a prison spokesman said Sunday night.

Christian Democrats claim victory in Guatemala elections

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, the Christian Democratic presidential candidate, claimed victory Monday morning after less than 10 per cent of Sunday's polling results showed him leading with 41 per cent of the vote.

"It was a victory of the people. The best thing will be to spare us a second round (runoff)," Mr. Cerezo Arevalo 42, told hundreds of cheering supporters.

With 450 polling booths counted out of 5,000 in the capital, the Christian Democrats had 82,945 votes, 41.06 per cent.

Strongest among the field of seven other challengers was the Union of the National Centre, led by 52-year-old Jorge Carpio Nicolle, with 42,172 votes, 20.88 per cent. The Revolutionary Party and its presidential candidate,

Jorge Serrano Elias, had 28,474 votes, 14.09 per cent.

A runoff between the top two contenders, if neither wins a majority, was scheduled for Dec. 8. The military is to turn over power on Jan. 14.

Vote counting began late Sunday evening because some polling places remained open for as long as an hour beyond the official closing time of 6 p.m.

A computerised system was slow in processing the tally because the results from polling places had to be brought in to be recorded into the central computer.

An estimated 2.7 million Guatemalans were registered to vote, and authorities expected about 80 per cent turnout. Long lines already had formed an hour before the polls opened at 7 a.m. under clear skies.

India, China start border talks

NEW DELHI (AP) — India and China began their sixth round of negotiations Monday to resolve their frontier dispute and normalise relations strained by a border war in 1962.

The Nov. 4-10 talks started shortly after Tibetan exiles staged a peaceful protest denouncing the boundary negotiations. They claim their homeland, controlled by Peking since 1951, is an independent nation and that India shares a common border with Tibet, not China.

The border talks, the first since Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assumed office last year, were held at the vice foreign minister level. Photographers were allowed for a few minutes at the closed-door meeting.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shaoqing, who heads a 13-member delegation, told reporters earlier Monday that "achievements will be gained" at the sixth round of discussions since December 1981.

He said Mr. Gandhi and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang both expressed strong willingness to improve relations when they met last month at the United Nations.

The Indian delegation is led by A.P. Venkateswaran, former ambassador to Peking and now secretary of India's External Affairs Ministry. The ministry was to brief the media later Monday on the talks.

Mr. Gandhi said last week that "we will try to break through the walls" in the negotiations, which have made little progress in nearly four years.

At the fifth round in Peking last September, India and China said they succeeded in "narrowing differences" over the guiding principles put forward by both sides and that "substantive discussions" on the border question were possible this time.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said last month he expected a "breakthrough." The Chinese have indicated they are hopeful of progress and new impetus under India's new leader, who has made better relations with neighbouring countries a top foreign policy priority.

The Tibetan protestors urged Mr. Gandhi to stop negotiating the border dispute and vowed in a letter to Mr. Zhao to "fight to the last drop of our blood for the restoration of Tibet's rightful independence."

Experts for both sides also will discuss science and technology cooperation, cultural exchanges and compensation for Indian property seized in Beijing during the Cultural Revolution in 1967.

Students arrested after anti-U.S. protest in Seoul

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Smashing windows, police moved into the office of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on Monday and seized a group of student demonstrators holed up there in protest against the government and U.S. trade policies.

The students took over the third-story office suite in the Chosun Hotel and held out for about two hours before police broke up the demonstration. Officers said 15 students took part.

When the students were taken away by police to nearby buses, they continued shouting such slogans as "down with military dictatorship... struggle for democracy... U.S. apologise for unfair trade policies."

The police made their assault over a third-story roof projection leading to the windows of the Chamber of Commerce office. The students had locked themselves inside and plastered the windows with protest signs, and the police smashed the windows to gain entrance.

The students initially demanded an interview with a U.S. embassy official or officials, but there were no reports of such a meeting.

There were reports that the head of the chamber office and five employees were working when the students took over the office shortly before noon, but police at the scene said there was no hostage situation.

Earlier reports from the scene said about 100 plainclothes police had taken up positions at the hotel

entrance, while five or six buses of riot police were parked in nearby areas. Two fire engines also were parked near the hotel.

One of the leaflets found at the scene said "down with the debt-ridden regime," while another slogan was said to have demanded that the trade liberalisation measures sought by the United States be withdrawn.

Trade policies involving the United States and South Korea have become a heated issue in recent weeks, with some Koreans charging that rising protectionist sentiment in America has singled out this country as an unfair target.

Chamber of Commerce and embassy officials could not be reached immediately for comment on the situation. Hotel switchboard operators said they had no information and executives of the hotel could not be contacted immediately.

The hotel, long one of the most popular in the city, is located only about two blocks from the U.S. Information Service building, where militant students last May seized control of the library and held out for three days in an anti-government protest.

There have been numerous student demonstrations this fall, most of them campuses of schools in Seoul and some provincial areas. Most have been anti-government in theme, but recently the students have taken up the cry against U.S. economic policies in relation to South Korea.

Benazir Bhutto challenges Zia to election showdown

KARACHI (R) — Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto Monday challenged President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq to an election showdown as she left two months of house arrest here to testify at an inquiry in France.

The leader of the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP), who was transferred by armed police from her Karachi home straight onto a Swissair flight to Zurich, made the challenge in a written statement to Reuters.

Miss Bhutto, 31, is due to testify on Wednesday at an inquiry near Cannes in southern France into the mysterious death there of her brother Shah Nawaz last July. She was not allowed to speak to reporters before being escorted to the flight.

In the statement she said Gen. Zia should stand in a free election against her when she returns in about three months.

"Let Gen. Zia face me instead of locking me up," the daughter and political heir of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wrote in response to submitted questions.

Gen. Zia has promised to end his eight-year martial law rule by Dec. 31 but will stay on as president following a widely-criticised referendum last December which he says elected him.

Miss Bhutto, who was put under house arrest in August after returning from European exile for Shah Nawaz's funeral, said Gen. Zia's main aim was to keep the PPP and the Bhutto family out of Pakistani politics.

"The political situation (in Pakistan) can be summed up in one word — Bhutto-phobia," she said. Gen. Zia overthrew Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1977 and approved his hanging two years later on charges that he ordered the murder of a political rival.

Benazir Bhutto dismissed last February's partly controlled general election, saying Gen. Zia had to hold it, "because in March 1986 he has to present himself before the American Congress as a 'good boy' so he can get further aid to

continue his repressive rule in Pakistan."

Benazir has been asked by French examining magistrate Jean-Louis Thiolet to testify at an inquiry into her brother's death on Nov. 6.

Thiolet said on Oct. 23 that Shah Nawaz's Afghan-born widow, Rehana, had been charged with "non-assistance to a person in danger" and remanded in custody.

A Bhutto family lawyer in France has said a police autopsy showed Shah Nawaz died from a rare poison.

Scores of people assembled at midnight Sunday near Benazir's home and shouted slogans supporting her.

Several hundred people came to the airport to see her leave.

Hundreds of extra police had been called in to guard the airport. Benazir's sister Janam has already left for France where her mother Nusrat is being treated for suspected cancer.

Miss Bhutto, in a signed state-

ment issued in Karachi after her departure, said there was crisis and deadlock in Pakistan that neither the referendum nor the new assemblies could break.

"If my detention proves anything, it proves that the entire assembly put together cannot face me," she said.

"If my detention proves anything, it proves the impotency of the new structures the military regime is trying to create."

The assemblies masked usurpation of the rights of the people and provinces of Pakistan, she said, adding: "A regime obsessed with Bhutto-phobia is only concerned with keeping the Pakistan Peoples Party out of the political process."

"I am determined to return as soon as possible," she said. "God willing, I hope to be back in three months."

Prime Minister, Mohammad Khan Junejo has promised to lift martial law by Dec. 31 and Gen. Zia has confirmed this.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q1095 ♥ 7 ○ 83 ♠ KJ1072
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 NT Dble Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — Partner's double is for penalties, and had it been your lead you would pass and expect a substantial gain. But partner is going to be on lead and he will almost surely lead a red suit, which is odd to cost your side both a trick and a tempo. Since you don't want to defend under those circumstances, jump to three clubs. That shows a good suit and a distributional hand not too rich in high cards.
- Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ KJ954 ♥ A876 ○ K8 ♠ Q6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
1 ♥ Pass 4 ♥ Dble ?
What action do you take?
A. — You have a minimum opening bid and no first-round control to show, so the only bid you could even consider is a signoff in four hearts. But why bid at all? Pass, and give partner the opportunity of making another cue-bid below game level if he so desires.
- Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ QJ10762 ○ 983 ♠ 742
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ ?
What action do you take?
A. — East's raise to three spades is preemptive. While you have little in the way of high cards, your distribution is attractive and your hand has excellent playing potential. At the risk of seeming reckless, we suggest that you bid four hearts.
- Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J85 ○ J10762 ♠ AK975
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♥ 1 NT
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A. — You could be cold for a grand slam, but there are make where you might not even make game. However, we would take an optimistic view and make the strongest bid available to us as a passed hand, a jump shift to three clubs. That is a one-round force and guarantees a good fit for partner's suit.
- Q.5 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 63 ♥ J1072 ○ Q85 ♠ K1092
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♥ 1 NT
Pass Pass Dble Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — Partner's reopening double shows a good hand. From your holding, it is obvious that East is going to get little, if any, help from his partner. Pass — this could be a real bonanza.
- Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ Q852 ♥ 93 ○ J1076 ♠ AK
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♥ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A. — You vulnerable partner has taken two bids and you have a hand which is as close to an opening bid as you could have and yet pass. If four spades isn't a viable contract, we'll eat our collective hats. Bid it.